

## U.S. Devalues the Dollar by 10 Percent; Yen, Lira Float; Mark, Franc Unchanged

### Nixon Drops Hint of an Accord With Cuba on Hijacking

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—President Nixon indicated today that an agreement has been reached with Cuba on hijacking. The indication came in off-the-cuff presidential remarks to a group of reporters at the White House when he said he had just talked to Secretary of State William F. Rogers and discussed "the hijacking agreement with Cuba."

The President added that Mr. Rogers "will be able to fill you in on the appropriate time." State Department officials said today that the department would shortly make an official announcement disclosing that a number of procedural matters involved in completing the agreement have yet to be resolved. But the officials anticipated that Mr. Rogers would sign the agreement in Washington in the near future and that Cuban officials would sign in Havana.

### Cairo Police and Students Clash Again

At Least 100 Injured in Earlier Riots

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Riot police clashed with demonstrators today outside Cairo University. Students said 100 students had been injured in the riot since Sunday.

Public order was restored after several hundred students were dispersed from the campus today.

Students tried to march across the bridge to the city center today. They were met by police and tear gas.

Students carried steel helmets and shields. They were carrying sticks and stones.

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HOME FIRST—Comdr. Brian D. Woods (left) of San Diego, Calif., and Maj. Glendon W. Perkins of Orlando, Fla., speaking to newsmen yesterday before leaving Clark Air Base on a special flight to the States. Both men, POWs who arrived at the base following their release from Vietnam on Monday, have family emergencies and are being flown home before the others. Story Page 2.

### Hanoi to Free 20 More Americans Saigon and Reds Exchange 1,021 PWs via U.S. Air Shuttle

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Saigon government and the Communists exchanged 1,021 prisoners of war today at a battered metal airfield in the little town of Loc Ninh, 71 miles north of here.

But Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, a government military spokesman, said the exchange was going far slower than had been planned and charged the Communists with intentionally delaying the process.

In Washington, the Pentagon announced today that 20 more American prisoners of war will be released by North Vietnam "in a few days," apparently as a goodwill gesture following Henry Kissinger's visit to Hanoi, the Associated Press reported.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said the list of names—16 Air Force men and 4 from the Navy—was received early today and the Pentagon was busy verifying next of kin. He said the names would be made public once this was completed.

In six flights to Loc Ninh today, American C-130 transport planes dropped off 450 Viet Cong POWs and brought back to the South Vietnamese air base at Bien Hoa 571 government soldiers who had been held captive by the Communists.

In the initial exchange yesterday, the government released 150 Viet Cong at Loc Ninh and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Nixon to Seek New, Broad Tariff Power

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—President Nixon will shortly send to Congress proposals for comprehensive legislation which would give him negotiating authority to raise or lower tariff and nontariff barriers to trade.

The President said today that the legislation is needed to "get other nations away from their discriminatory policies" and "get a fair shake" for American products abroad.

Mr. Nixon, meeting with Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz this morning after Mr. Shultz last night announced the dollar's devaluation, said: "To get a policy of free trade, we must always have, in the background, protection."

The President said that he had discussed the proposed bill with key members of Congress and found "generally a positive attitude toward the trade legislation."

The chief executive directed those words to the Treasury secretary, but uttered them in the hearing of reporters who had been brought into his office at the outset of the meeting.

The legislative proposals, which Mr. Shultz had announced without details last night, will be designed to give the President broad negotiating authority in the round of world trade talks slated to begin later this year.

Legislation's Provisions

The secretary said that the legislation would provide, among other things, for:

● Lowering tariff and nontariff barriers to trade, "assuming our trading partners are willing to participate fully" in that process.

● Raising tariffs when such action "would contribute to arrangements assuring that American exports have fair access to foreign markets."

● Safeguards against the disruption of particular markets and production by rapid changes in foreign trade.

The last provision, presumably, would give the administration authority to provide a specific surcharge or quota arrangement to temporarily tide over an industry which would otherwise be suddenly hit by new import competition.

Mr. Shultz warned last night that "our trade position must be improved. If we cannot act (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, at his news conference.

### Europeans Accept New Par Value

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The United States last night on its own initiative devalued the dollar by 10 percent with a presidential request to Congress to raise the price of gold from \$38 to \$42.22.

In a dramatic late-night briefing, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz also announced that Japan will permit the yen to float. The American expectation is that the dollar-yen relationship will widen by even more than 10 percent.

Mr. Shultz said that the United States had acted because of the recent currency disturbances that "rocked world exchange markets" and because international negotiations for monetary reform were proceeding too slowly.

European countries have assured the United States that the change in the par value of the dollar is acceptable to them and will be put into effect immediately when their markets open. The European currencies will not be revalued as was the case in the December, 1971, Smithsonian agreement, although the Italian lira will be allowed to float. No further international meeting is necessary to ratify the American action.

However, Congress will have to ratify the increase in the price of gold, which figures out to 11.1 percent. In more technical terms, the President will ask Congress to reduce the par value of the dollar from 0.92106 (Special Drawing Rights to the dollar) to 0.82896 (SDR to the dollar). Mr. Shultz made clear that the President's decision upon Monday morning after a conversation with him, was designed to "do something constructive out of this crisis."

While House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler reported that President Nixon, who cut short a stay at his San Clemente, Calif., home by three or four days, also talked to Mr. Shultz by telephone shortly before the press conference while flying back to Washington.

Mr. Shultz stressed that "the major exchange rate realignment we are announcing tonight will benefit our trade" and hopefully speed ultimate international monetary negotiations.

Controls Going

Coinciding with the dollar devaluation, Mr. Shultz announced two coordinated proposals: First, comprehensive trade legislation will be sent to Congress, and second, the controls that for several years have existed on the flow of capital out of the country will be terminated by or before Dec. 31, 1974.

These controls cover the buying of foreign stocks and bonds (the interest equalization tax), bank lending to foreigners and direct investments abroad by U.S. corporations.

Mr. Shultz conceded in answer to a question that the cheaper dollar will mean some higher costs to American consumers who buy imported products and who may travel abroad.

On the other hand, he said, "we have a large and strong economy that is expanding and we are doing better with inflation than most."

Accompanying Mr. Shultz at the Treasury Department briefing were a "policy group" of four high officials who had met with the President and the President's liaison to the U.S. package. They were Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns; Secretary of State William F. Rogers; White House special aide on international affairs Peter Flanagan, and Economic Council chairman Herbert Stein. Mr. Shultz paid a special tribute to the efforts of Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker, who has been consulting with officials abroad for the past week.

Mr. Shultz declined to say whether Mr. Volcker had attempted to get the European nations to revalue their currency upward, so as to take a direct share in the realignment.

"We've come out of this with (Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

Japan Is Expected to Allow Yen to Go Up by 16% to 20%

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Japan is expected to allow the yen to float up by 16 to 20 percent against the dollar, European finance officials said today.

This sharp revaluation, they said, is the key and unreported element in the hastily arranged dollar by 10 percent. Officials indicated that there is nothing in writing on the crucial yen-dollar rate. But if Japan does not abide by the understanding, it was learned, its exports will be hit not only by the United States but also by Europe. Official sources would not say what form this retaliation would take. The yen-dollar relationship is crucial because the turmoil in currency markets has largely stemmed from the big U.S. deficit in its international accounts, a deficit that is accounted for in large measure by Japan. Unofficial estimates have put the U.S. deficit in its current account at \$5.8 billion and the Japanese surplus at \$5.4 billion.

The only public reference to the Japanese obligation was these cryptic sentences by Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Speed of Its Implementation Praised

European Nations Laud U.S. Action

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The dollar's 10 percent devaluation drew favorable reactions from government officials, bankers and businessmen in Europe today. They were unanimous in praising the speed with which the monetary uncertainty of the past few days was resolved.

Initial trading in London foreign-exchange markets and indicated quotes elsewhere put the dollar at the top of its new trading range. However, the settlement has caused some confusion within the Common Market.

Italian authorities announced today that when foreign exchange markets open tomorrow the commercial lira will be given "the same freedom" that had applied to the financial lira on the two-tier market. This means that Italy is not committed to support either rate, but can choose to do so if it wants—a so-called "dirty float."

Treasury Minister Giovanni Malagodi said it was decided to float the lira to avoid "being dragged into either a revaluation or a devaluation" by such "unjustifiable" considerations as speculation. The move, he added, is aimed at minimizing any damage to Italy's trade balance.

Meeting Postponed

A meeting of EEC finance ministers, initially scheduled for late this afternoon in Brussels, has been put off until tomorrow. The question of a lira float—which has thrown the Common Market's attempt at monetary union into disarray and has confused the operation of its agricultural policy—is expected to be high on the agenda. Some sources believe Italy's partners would rather accept a devaluation of the lira than see it float. Some observers see the float as a way Italy could bring pressure for a lira devaluation.

The Danes, meanwhile, took a wait-and-see attitude. After a cabinet meeting and a session with members of parliament Economy Minister Per Hækkerup said he could not comment on the possible effects of the dollar devaluation on the krona. "I just can't say anything. We will have to wait and see what others do," he said.

Finance ministers and top banking officials from Denmark, Sweden and Norway met this evening at Arlanda airport, just outside Stockholm, to discuss what monetary steps could be taken in the wake of the dollar devaluation. The ministers were expected to make separate statements tomorrow in their respective capitals and it was expected that they would announce small devaluations.

The Swedish shipping industry today estimated that it faces a loss of more than 1 million kroner (about \$200 million) due to the dollar devaluation.

Continued Floats

The British and Irish pounds, which have been floating since mid-1972, will continue to find their own levels in the foreign exchange markets.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber told Parliament today that "floating will, for the time being, continue to float, but as I have said before, we intend to return to a fixed parity when conditions permit." He also stressed the need "for constructive and speedy progress towards a more efficient international monetary system. We now need resolute determination to achieve results," he said.

Of the currency markets that had been closed pending a solution to the dumping of dollars, only London attempted to do business as usual today. The pound was quoted at \$2.44, compared with \$2.29 on Friday. However, many dealers said it would be several days before the day's trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Volume on the NYSE hit a record pace in the session's first two hours, with 15.36 million shares changing hands. The pace slackened sharply thereafter, totaling 55.33 million for the day. Story, Page 7.

Wall Street Prices Spurt, Then Settle

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Wall Street feasted early today on the news of the dollar devaluation, then seemed to settle back to digest its meal.

After opening with a gain of 21 points, the Dow Jones industrial average settled back to show a rise of 5.19 for the day's trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Volume on the NYSE hit a record pace in the session's first two hours, with 15.36 million shares changing hands. The pace slackened sharply thereafter, totaling 55.33 million for the day. Story, Page 7.

Continued on Page 5, Col. 3

### The Vietnam Veterans—a Test for America

By David S. Broder

#### Commentary

WASHINGTON (UPI).—In the end, for most Americans, the war could see in Vietnam the right we finally saw on television screens: the return of prisoners. By the end, the war had become the only war for continuing the war. As it was, that war was, and the tears of relief for their return were genuine. The first positive, shared about Vietnam the people of this nation have experienced decade.

They are coming back, and so are the remaining Americans in Vietnam. And then, we told, it will be over; at least more Americans will be there, and we can begin to slip from our memories. Who served there may have the weekend reading a thing book about the Vietnam veterans, and I do not come to you, if you want to see the present mood of the nation. It's called "No Victory in Vietnam" and it was published last spring by Murray Friedman, a historian and educator.

Mr. Polner conducted interviews with more than 200 Vietnam veterans, wrote case studies of nine of them and drew some speculative conclusions from all he had heard.

What he says is something we all know, but prefer not to think about. This war, the longest war in our history, was also the least democratic war of our century. There was no equality of sacrifice. The children of the affluent—those in college or with subsidized early marriages—were, for most of the war, exempt from military service. Those who fought were, as Mr. Polner says rather cruelly, "our new expendables."

While they were out in Vietnam fighting, those of us at home began to change our minds about the cause in which they had been committed. The Gallup poll graph on those who believed Vietnam had been "a mistake from the beginning" rose steadily.

When the Vietnam veterans have come home, they have found themselves, too often, treated not as men who had made an extraordinary sacrifice for their country, but as champs who had been suckered into playing a game

the rest of us smart guys had figured out was rigged. Times they have been faced not only with the disruption of their own lives but with the burden of the society's second thoughts about the mission in which they were engaged. They have not been borne home in triumph; instead, they have been treated, too often, as unwelcome reminders of an event we would sooner forget.

The POWs are in a different category, of course. They have been the focus of so many hopes for so long that they will be lionized—perhaps more than they want to be. President Nixon's example in insisting that their family reunions should be private occasions, not public ceremonies attended by public men, is a lesson everyone can heed.

But the longer-range problem, not just of the POWs but of all the Vietnam veterans, is one that will require more than restraint and sympathy from the rest of us. It was perhaps best put by Capt. Max Cleland, a triple amputee who lost both arms and his right leg at Khe Sanh, whose 1970 testimony to a Senate committee

is quoted in Mr. Polner's book. "To the devastating psychological effect of getting maimed, paralyzed, or in some way unable to re-enter American life as you left it," Capt. Cleland said, "is added the psychological weight that it may not have been worth it; that the war may have been a cruel hoax, an American tragedy, that left a small minority of young American males holding the bag. These doubts go beyond just the individual involved. They affect his family, his friends, and many times, his community..."

"These psychological repercussions," the young Silver Star winner continued, "do not hit you right away... The inevitable psychological depression after injury coupled with doubts that it may not have been worth it comes months later, like a series of secondary explosions, long after the excitement of the battlefield is far behind, the reinforcement of your comrades-in-arms a thing of the past, and the individual is left alone with his injury and his self-doubts."

The test of America's character will be its willingness to see that such men are not "left alone" to face the consequences of the war we sent them off to fight.



Helmut Schmidt, Bonn finance minister, at news conference on money matters.







## 'Papers' Prosecution Switches Its Attack to Security Issue

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The prosecution moved the Pentagon Papers trial into a new phase yesterday by going into the question of the security of classified documents.

It attempted to show that the

## Ford Is Fined \$7 Million in Pollution Case

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Ford Motor Co. has been fined \$7 million for submitting false reports to the Environmental Protection Agency in seeking anti-pollution certification of four 1973 auto engines, the Justice Department announced today.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that Ford had filed a no-contest plea to a 350-count criminal information and had been fined the maximum of \$10,000 on each count. He also announced that Ford had agreed to a \$3.5-million penalty awarded by the courts in a civil suit filed by the government.

The case dates from last April, when the company filed four reports with the EPA on four different engines. On May 16, Ford withdrew the applications, saying that the four prototypes had undergone unreported maintenance during the anti-pollution tests specifically forbidden in the EPA regulations.

Under the Clean Air Act and EPA rules, submitting false information on testing is a criminal offense. The EPA said at the time that the fact that company executives voluntarily reported the illegal maintenance did not excuse the violations. The agency turned over its evidence to the Justice Department for appropriate action.

The Justice Department then filed criminal charges alleging that Ford made four false reports in April and May, including 346 specific instances of engine maintenance that had not been reported and a civil suit claiming other testing violations. Later, Ford repeated the testing and resubmitted the data.

In its announcement today, the Justice Department said the company was also enjoined from committing similar violations in the future and in addition required to improve management supervision of testing operations.

The civil suit said the Ford applications for certification of the 5.8-liter, 2.6-liter and 4.0-liter engines contained false information. The suit said, Ford failed to report a request for advance EPA approval of unscheduled maintenance performed on the fuel systems or engines of 52 vehicles.

## Only White Tried In Carrier Race Riot Is Acquitted

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 13 (UPI).—A military jury yesterday acquitted the only white sailor court-martialed after a race riot aboard the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk last October.

The three-man panel deliberated 23 minutes in the case of Seaman William E. Boone, 20, of Texas City. He was accused of assaulting Petty Officer 3d Class Charles Green, of Pomona, Calif., black crewman.

Seaman Boone and 23 black sailors were charged with assault and riot after the disturbance at a Seaman Boone was the second person charged to gain an acquittal.

He testified in his own behalf yesterday that he was scared, teased and bleeding the night of the riot after having been twice assaulted by blacks. He said he was on his way to the ship's dispensary for first aid when he encountered PO3 Green and ripped him in self-defense for fear he would be harmed.

Two prosecution witnesses testified that Seaman Boone kicked PO Green in the stomach.

One of Seaman Boone's attackers, Seaman Robert Coleman, 21, of Homestead, Fla., has pleaded guilty to assaulting Seaman Boone and to four other charges.

But he was mistaken, the spokesman said. He said there had been a plan to supply pink bidets to Cambodia, but it was canceled.

Some bathroom fixtures were supplied to Cambodia, but they were primarily designed for hospitals, the State Department spokesman said.

## Calif. Youth Crows Way Into Fame

WEST POINT, Calif., Feb. 13 (UPI).—The world is coming to 17-year-old Grant Sullen's door because he bred a superchicken named Weirido.

The international excitement began when news stories told of a 22-pound rooster—roosters rarely grow more than ten pounds—so rough and tough he had killed two cats and a dog. He also got so mad at an 18-pound half-grown son of his he ripped through a wire fence separating them and killed the young rooster.

But it isn't Weirido's prowess as a killer that has stimulated the interest of nations, corporations, chicken breeders and businessmen around the world. It's his size, the size of the head in his harem, and the size of his offspring. Many are nearly as big as he is.

Won in Dice Game  
Breeding of his superchickens began accidentally when Grant's father, George Sullen, won a truckload of steaming chicken in a dice game.

"I thought they were out there all packed and ready for sale," Mr. Sullen recalls, "but my wife went outside and came back to tell me, 'George, there's just one thing. Those chickens are still alive.'"

Grant, then just 10 years old, promised to feed the chickens and sell the eggs if his father would allow him to keep them. The deal was made.

"I lost more than a hundred of them after the first snow," Grant says.

"Then somebody told me Rhode Island Reds is a breed of chicken," Grant says. "I threw some in there and bingo, out I came with gray ones that laid eggs like hell."

Grant went to work crossing and re-crossing the bigger mem-



BIGGIE—Grant Sullen, the "superchicken" breeder, with Ralph, a 16 1/2-pound son of Weirido.

bers of various chicken breeds, searching for a chicken able to survive the cold nights, that would grow faster than any of the known breeds, that laid plenty of eggs and tasted good. Five thousand chickens later he had Weirido.

"I lucked out," Grant said. "Hybrids aren't supposed to be able to reproduce—but Weirido could."

"I named him Weirido because what else could you call something like that?"

Now the word is out and Grant may be the most sought-after breeder in the world. "The Republic of Panama wanted him to come down there and breed exclusively for them," his father said. The government of Zaire made an offer. A Tijuana, Mexico, cockfight

promoter offered \$6,300 cash for Weirido.

Promoters with proposals to form corporations and with offers of stock royalties began to flood the Sullens with mail. Agriculture schools tendered offers to Grant, who announced his intention to go to college before settling into the business world.

Grant has a flock of just 40 chickens he considers his true superbreed. He hopes to increase it to more than 300 by fall.

Then he will begin serious consideration of how best to offer his superchickens to the world. After that, he plans to get out of the chicken business and go to college to study—not chicken breeding—but business administration.

## American Airlines Gives Up Options to Buy 6 Concordes

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The British-French supersonic airliner Concorde lost another American customer today, but the project seems likely to remain alive.

The latest rejection was by American Airlines, the domestic U.S. carrier, which had options for six Concorde. The airline said it decided not to take up its options because there seemed "no urgency at the present time" to buy the planes.

The decision had been expected by the builders of Concorde, the British Aircraft Corp. and Aerospatiale of France.

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines canceled their options for 13 Concorde Feb. 1. At the time, BAC chairman Sir George Edwards said he expected American Airlines to follow suit.

Informed sources said the British government—which with the French government has invested \$270 million in the project—will continue to support the Concorde sales drive.

## Nixon Administration Is Seen Tougher in Battles With Press

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Victor Gold, who was Vice-President Agnew's press secretary for two years, sees no change in the prospect between journalists and the U.S. government. He believes that in its second term the Nixon administration will be sterner than ever in its attitude toward the press.

Although he resigned from Mr. Agnew's staff last month, Mr. Gold still occasionally drafts speeches for the Vice-President and his advice on media matters is sought by Agnew aides. Moreover, many of Mr. Gold's views on the press retain policy status in the executive branch because they are shared by a number of Nixon administration officials, who are more restrained about publicly expressing them.

Never noted for his reticence, Mr. Gold provided in a recent interview an unofficial but revealing insight into the conflict with the Washington press corps. He predicted "there is never going to be any relaxation" in the mutual antagonism. Many news-

men will continue to hover over the White House "like birds of prey, ready to strike if they see any faltering," he said.

For his part, the administration will not give an inch, Mr. Gold predicted. "I think there'll be a much more self-assured attitude toward press complaints. When you get hit on the head for four years, and still wind up with 62 percent of the vote you can afford to be less concerned about that kind of thing."

He expects President Nixon to continue to rely heavily on TV appearances and radio addresses "to reach the people directly."

He conceded, however, that this administration faces special problems with the press, stemming as much from contrasts in personal values as from differences in political beliefs.

"An overwhelming number of Washington newsmen consider themselves to be elitists," Mr. Gold said. "That's because of training, inclination and intellectual cohabitation."

Such reporters were comfortable under the Kennedy administration, Mr. Gold said, "because Kennedy was fashionably cynical about customs and mores. But in the Nixon administration we are all squares."

To expect such newsmen to report objectively on the Nixon administration, Mr. Gold said, "is like asking members of the 17th century College of Cardinals to cover the activities of the Reformation."

Mr. Gold acknowledged that Sen. George McGovern's liberal supporters had also complained about press coverage. But he said: "McGovern picked up the reins from the wrong side so often in the campaign that he cut himself to pieces. The fallacy of the McGovern people was that they thought they owned the press so completely that the press would protect McGovern."

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## Alaska to Go To Top Court On Pipeline

Also Seeks Change In Right-of-Way Law

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 13 (AP).—Alaska will ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review a lower-court ruling that has blocked construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, Gov. William Egan said yesterday.

Construction was sidetracked Friday by a ruling of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The state also will ask the Interior Department to shift to Alaska control of the 789-mile pipeline corridor from the Arctic North Slope to the southern port of Valdez, Gov. Egan said.

Meanwhile, Alaska Sens. Ted Stevens, a Republican, and Mike Gravel, a Democrat, said they plan to introduce legislation to permit construction of the line.

The lower court ruled that the proposed 150-foot right of way for the line violates the Minerals Leasing Act of 1920. Under the act, rights of way must be no wider than 50 feet.

Three Approaches  
A spokesman for Gen. Gravel said the senator is considering three legislative approaches to undo the restrictions preventing construction of the line, which would pipe crude oil from the new fields of the North Slope.

One would be to amend the 1920 law. The second would be to authorize specific exceptions for Alaska. The third would give the secretary of interior authority to grant a wide right of way.

In Washington, Jerry T. Verker, staff director of the Senate Interior Committee, said he believes Congress will give rapid consideration to the proposed legislation, but he suggested it should come from the Interior Department.

Mr. Verker estimated that legislation could move through Congress within six months.

Sen. Gravel's official spokesman called that estimate "optimistic, but possible." "At the outside," he said, "it could take two years."

A Trip to Washington  
Gov. Egan said he, State Attorney General John Havelock and Charles Herbert, Alaska's natural resources commissioner, will go to Washington to meet Interior Department and congressional leaders and play a way to get clearance for the line.

Gov. Egan said the state's appeal to the Supreme Court will concentrate on the return of the lower court to rule on environmental issues in the case.

The court split 4 to 3, in declining to rule on policy questions brought up by three national environmental groups. More than two years ago, the groups started the case by obtaining a federal district court injunction against construction.

It was based on the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Circuit Court said the environmental questions were not "ripe" for determination because the court blocked construction on the basis of the Minerals Leasing Act.

## Crash Kills 7 in Family

ALVARADO, Texas, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A car and a fully loaded gravel truck collided yesterday on a two-lane road, instantly killing seven members of a Dallas family, five of them children, police said. The driver of the truck was hospitalized, but was not seriously injured, police said.

The new FAA rules went into effect immediately, but an FAA spokesman said no enforcement action would be taken for several days at least. The regulations set a \$1,000 fine for each flight where an operator fails to provide an armed guard.

The Airport Operators Council International—which represents 132 of the nation's 531 commercial airports, and whose member airports claim to handle 90 percent of all domestic commercial air traffic—will ask Judge Smith to stay his latest order while his decision is appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals here.

Council vice-president Jack Corbett said the airports are not concerned about the estimated \$37-million cost of providing the 4,500 guards who may be needed but want the guards to be federally trained and under federal, rather than local, jurisdiction.

Stennis Is Improving; Prognosis Now Fair  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis has shown encouraging progress and may be going home from the hospital in a holdup in front of his Washington home. His assistants are still at large. A hospital statement said Sen. Stennis's condition had been changed from "very serious" to "serious."

"The prognosis has been changed from guarded to fair," it added.

## Russia Threatens to Drop Spassky To New 2d-String Chess League

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Sports Committee has formed two chess leagues and served notice that stars such as Boris Spassky and Tigran Petrosyan must work harder and play more often or be demoted to the second league.

The newspaper Sovetsky Sport, reporting the action today, indicated it was a direct result of Spassky's loss of the world championship last year to America's Bobby Fischer.

Sovetsky Sport said the committee felt Spassky showed little will and determination in his match against Fischer.

The committee also said his defeat was due to the fact that in recent years Spassky "worked less and often did not participate in important tournaments," the newspaper reported.

The committee accused Petrosyan, another former world champion, and grand master Mark Taimanov of "not playing as well as they can." It complained that other masters and grand masters "are not doing enough analytical work" and "have lost their militant style."

The committee also complained about too many "colorful draws" in chess matches and ruled that draws in national competition will not be allowed without the referee's permission if less than 30 moves have been made.

## Obituaries

## Hans Globke Is Dead at 77; Was Top Aide to Adenauer

BONN, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Hans Globke, 77, for 14 years the chief assistant to the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, died today.

Mr. Globke became Mr. Adenauer's chief assistant in 1949, when Mr. Adenauer first was elected chancellor, and remained at the post until Mr. Adenauer's death.

Mr. Globke directed Mr. Adenauer's personal office, and one of the government's three intelligence organizations reported directly to him.

During most of his service with Mr. Adenauer, Mr. Globke was the target of allegations, mainly from the left, that he had been a major collaborator with the Nazis.

Mr. Globke was a member of Mr. Adenauer's Centrum party, a Roman Catholic group, before the Nazis seized power, and was employed as a civil servant in the Ministry of the Interior. He kept the job throughout the 12 years of Hitler's reign, and said later that he did so at the request of Catholic colleagues, to whom he passed on secret information.

Leftist attacks continued against Mr. Globke, although he was cleared of charges of collaboration by a number of allied and German courts, and despite the testimony of many Jews, who said he helped protect them from Nazi persecution.

Prof. Hans D. Jensen  
HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Prof. Hans Daniel Jensen, 65, a 1933 Nobel Prize winner for physics, died Sunday, the Max Planck Institute announced today.

Mr. Jensen was awarded half the 1933 Nobel Prize and the other half was shared by Prof. Eugene P. Wigner of Princeton University and Prof. Maria Goeppert-Mayer of the University of California.

Prof. Jensen and Prof. Goeppert-Mayer cooperated on a discovery concerning the structure of atomic particles. Prof. Goeppert-Mayer made her discoveries independently at first, and later collaborated with Prof. Jensen.

They demonstrated by quantum mechanics that the nucleus of a nucleus-shell structure was built up by layers of nuclear particles of increasing energy levels and that the levels came in groups, or "shells" of approximately the same energy, corresponding to the electron shells in an atom.

In 1951, Mr. Jensen was the Carl Schurz Memorial professor at the University of Wisconsin.

## Land Mine Kills Rhodesia Soldier And Wounds Six

SALISBURY, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The explosion of a land mine planted by guerrillas near the Rhodesian-Zambian border killed a Rhodesian soldier and wounded six others today, a Rhodesian communiqué said.

Rifleman Cornelius Johannes Schoutz, 37, the father of four children, was the fourth member of the security forces killed by guerrilla land mines since Dec. 21, when African nationalist insurgents launched a series of hit-and-run raids on border areas.

Mr. Schoutz died in a blast in the Centenary District, where four of the raids—in which a white woman and a 72-year-old Briton also were killed—have occurred.

The communiqué also said security forces had seized guerrilla equipment "of Communist origin."

Victims in N.Y. Blast Died Near Tank Exit  
NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Most of the 41 workmen killed in Saturday's explosion in the world's largest storage tank for liquefied natural gas died near the exit, fire officials said yesterday.

The officials said the workmen in the Staten Island, N.Y., tank apparently sensed something was wrong. Firemen were still searching for 14 bodies yesterday. Three men survived by scrambling to safety moments before the explosion, in which the concrete roof collapsed.

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What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

Stennis Is Improving; Prognosis Now Fair

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis has shown encouraging progress and may be going home from the hospital in a holdup in front of his Washington home. His assistants are still at large. A hospital statement said Sen. Stennis's condition had been changed from "very serious" to "serious."

"The prognosis has been changed from guarded to fair," it added.

© L. L. Lillard 1972 King Size, Crisp, and Double Length (100 mm)



## Finance Crisis

The abrupt devaluation of the dollar seems, from the statements of authorities in the United States and abroad, to be an effective means of defusing the current world monetary crisis. How, over the long pull, the tides of money in the global exchange will react may be another matter; they have something of the blind surge of an act of nature, responding to extra-terrestrial forces.

But the lesson of the crisis—like that of 1971—is that the world's currencies and all they imply in terms of trade and industry must not be at the mercy of such primal pressures; that when the tides come in, it should not be necessary for the governments to dash madly from dyke to dyke, plugging a gap here, opening a sluice there, trying to check damage which was already great when the salvage attempt began.

Admittedly, economics as a science is not only dismal but deficient: Its most experienced practitioners disagree on many fundamentals, and national interests can introduce so many complications, so many flat contradictions, that a workable system in this diverse world is a matter of extreme difficulty.

But much the same is true of other aspects of international life, from the regulation of shipping and air transport to that grim game which the traditional players of Welt-politik have delighted in through the

centuries, the game which the grinding insanity of Vietnam or the sudden explosion of a Cuban missile crisis exposes in all its deadliness. And in this last test of statesmanship, the imponderables of prestige and fear and misunderstanding would seem to be far greater than in adjusting the values of currency to global needs.

Yet it is possible—and essential—to curb the latent dangers with which diplomacy deals. And in the past year much has been done in that direction. Cannot the same approach, in spirit, be made to the scraps of paper which constitute the bulk of the world's currency as to the lives of men and the way in which they are permitted to govern themselves?

Certainly the attempt must be made again. The Smithsonian Agreements proved largely illusory, at best a stopgap. But they were a beginning, a recognition that the work of Bretton Woods had outlived its applicability to the genuinely postwar world. In that light, the nations must get together for more stable planning. National concerns, whether of immediate markets, national prestige or adherence to old prejudices, cannot be allowed to stand in the way of mutual interests in an increasingly interdependent global economy. To a greater extent than ever before in history, our whole world is a common market. It must be treated accordingly.

## Home Again

They are strong men, as President Nixon said after watching the first plane-loads of Vietnam war prisoners return to American hands. In the understated words of Navy Capt. Jeremiah A. Denton Jr., they were called to "serve our country under difficult circumstances." Indeed, among the most difficult the United States has demanded of its sons.

The joys and thanksgiving of the returned prisoners and their families are shared across the land. But there are 48,000 other American families for whom this day holds special poignancy. Their sons, brothers and husbands cannot return from Vietnam to resume an interrupted lifetime. Their service to their country—and their sacrifice—was total. They must not be forgotten, particularly at this time when the 500 luckier ones are now coming home.

American society as a whole is now confronting the demands, both emotional and practical, of reintroducing not hundreds, not thousands, but many hundreds of thousands of American war veterans to America. The returning Vietnam veteran, prisoner or not,

is facing difficulties of identity and adjustment beyond all those experienced by the veterans of America's other 20th century wars. No wounds of this war are so urgently in need of healing as the sense of alienation felt by a generation of this country's manhood from the values and the responsibilities of its society. The task demands understanding and generosity from government and ordinary citizen alike.

Four decades ago Thomas Wolfe said enough in the life around him—even then—to mock those bent on "making the world safe for hypocrisy." His cynicism faded as his years passed, and so it must now in our times. Wolfe ended his life by writing "You Can't Go Home Again," but in that thought he found his own credo:

"I think the true discovery of America is before us. I think the true fulfillment of our spirit, of our people, of our mighty and immortal land is yet to come. I think the true discovery of our own democracy is still before us. And I think that all these things are certain as the morning, as inevitable as noon . . ."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## French Elections: Threat of Chaos

Campaigning for the French presidency in 1969, Mr. Pompidou warned that his rival if elected would confront a Gaullist-dominated legislature and would thereby find it impossible to govern: a constitutional collision, even civil strife, could ensue. Having just suffered a bout of near-revolution in 1968—a convulsion measuring several times higher on the political Richter scale than anything the United States experienced in the 1960s—the electorate voted for stability, Gaullism and Mr. Pompidou, perhaps in that order.

Now the tables are turned. Two-stage legislative elections are to be held on March 4 and 11. By some indicators, including the polls and Mr. Pompidou's own alarm, the Socialist-Communist alliance could lick the Gaullists and even "plausible," says conservative Le Figaro, take a majority of seats. But in that situation, Mr. Pompidou insists, he could not govern. As in 1969 he is invoking the specter of various sorts of disaster in order to rekindle support for his Gaullists.

Some will no doubt put down Mr. Pompidou's chaos-or-me appeals as par for the Gaullist course. It is, nonetheless, disturbing to watch a democratic election in which the president claims that an opposition victory would produce not only faulty policies but a condition tending toward national disintegration. What makes the claim disturbing is that, given the ambiguity of the French Constitution and the ambivalence of the French people, many thoughtful French and foreign observers fear that Mr. Pompidou just might be right. "The danger that France will revert to the bad old days of the Fourth Republic is by no means over," one astute student of France, Walter Laqueur, has written. "The internal malaise which manifested itself in 1968 still exists."

Indeed, French commentators of different persuasions are currently conceding the

point. They note that the Fifth Republic, established by De Gaulle upon his return to office in 1958, gave to the president a power which was then regarded as essential but which now is increasingly seen as excessive. The National Assembly is consulted by the French president even less than the Congress by the American President. Especially in matters of defense and diplomacy, the device of a popular referendum called by the president is often used to multiply executive power and cut out the assembly. Mr. Pompidou, committed to the aloof Gaullist style, does not even attend his own party's major conferences. The opposition has capitalized on such evidences of "alienation" between government and governed. It has seized as well on the growing disparity between economic growth and social benefits: Le Monde calls it "the dictatorship of money."

These very "contemporary" issues are the principal ones in the French parliamentary elections. For all that, Americans, eyeing that Socialist-Communist alliance, may tend to view the event rather in terms of a ripe fruit about to drop in Moscow's basket. Most Frenchmen, as they regard a prospective Socialist-Communist legislature, do not seem to think it would apply whatever influence it has to enforce a significant change in Gaullist foreign or defense policy. The idea of an independent French policy, including a close political association with Moscow as well as Washington (and a nuclear bomb of France's own), commands broad support across the French political spectrum. The tie with Moscow offers the insurance Frenchmen still feel they need against a resurgent Germany; the tie with Washington offers the protection Frenchmen know they need against a pushy Russia. Gaullism long ago preempted the left's strictures on this score and gave France, a "bipartisan" foreign policy appropriate to its psychic needs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

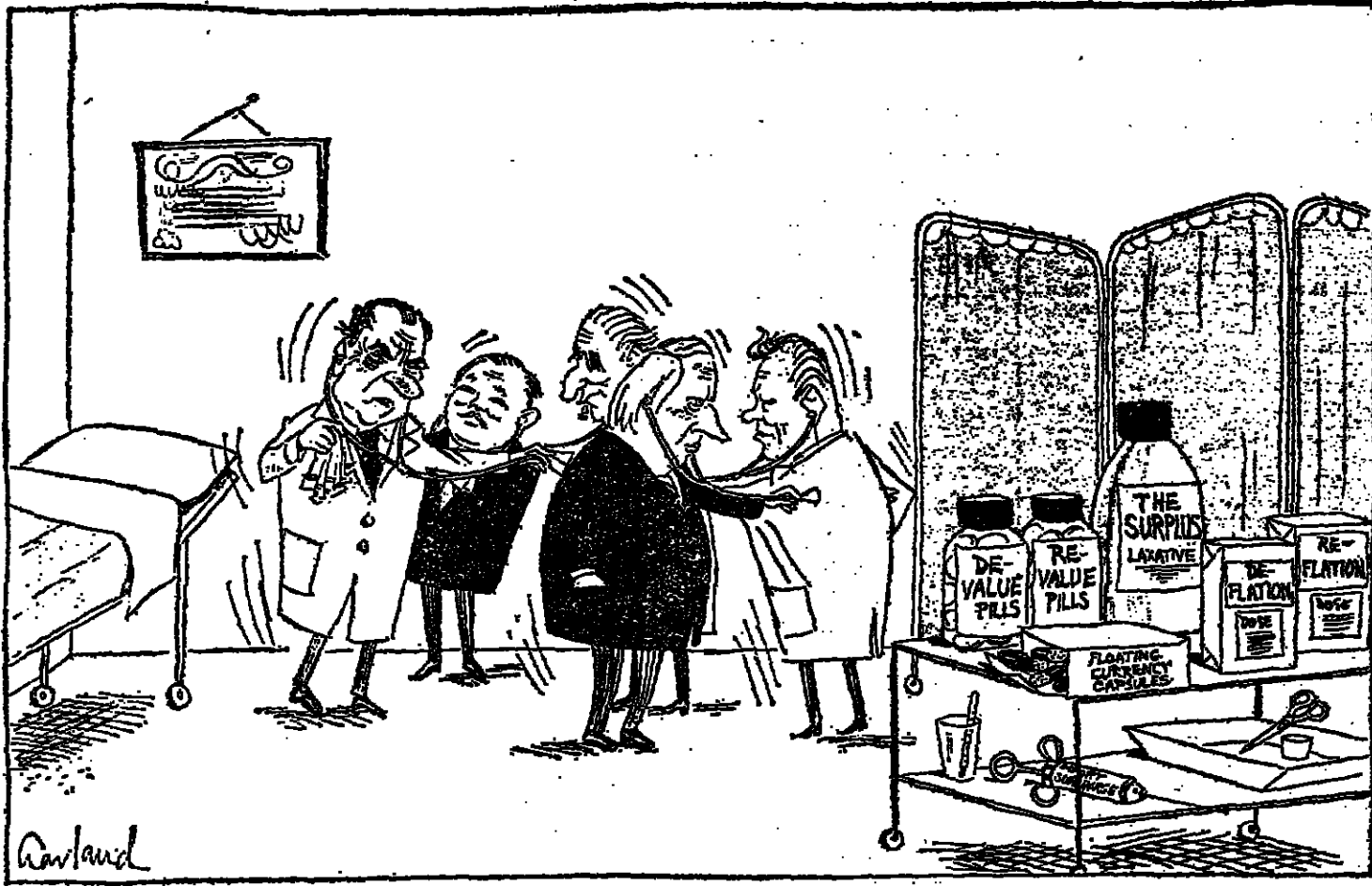
February 14, 1898

PARIS—An amusing incident, to an Anglo-Saxon at least, happened at the Zola trial yesterday, during the speech of M. Jean Jaures, the Socialist Deputy. That M. Jaures is able to do one thing, and that he is eloquent is undisputed; but that he should come into a court and during a fiery address in M. Zola's favor, turn his back deliberately to the presiding judge and harangue the audience seems almost incredible. But that was what he did. He was called to order . . . after he had finished.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1923

NEW YORK—Interviewed on his birthday regarding the French occupation of the Ruhr and answering a question if he approved of the French action, Mr. Thomas A. Edison said: "Certainly. France had to do something to bring matters to a head, and besides the Germans are miserably poor losers." Meanwhile Maj. Gen. Clarence Edwards said: "The French Army should stay in Germany until the Germans pay every last franc due to the French nation for the devastation of French land."



Garland, in The Daily Telegraph. © Opera Mundi Ltd.

## Mideast Situation: Who Buys Time for Whom?

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—This has become a kind of Middle East period for the White House. King Hussein of Jordan visited President Nixon last week to stress that, with the Vietnam war over and both Moscow and Peking playing up to Washington, it is time for a fresh U.S. initiative. And Israel's Golda Meir arrives in just over a fortnight.

Meanwhile, Hafez Ismail (the Egyptian "Klinsinger") has been in Moscow conferring with Soviet leaders. And there are persistent rumors that President Nixon's Saudi friend Mohammed bin Abdul Aziz is coming here in March.

All this activity affirms that there is now far less risk of major conflagration in one of the world's most persistently troubled areas. Russia has succeeded in stabilizing its country which, less than three years ago, seemed on the verge of vanishing.

### Harmonizing

He has, moreover, given the appearance of harmonizing relationships with the other Arab states by conditionally placing his army under an Egyptian commander for the "Eastern front" against Israel. But this is in fact little more than cosmetics. The accord depends on agreement by the Fedayeen guerrillas to accept such discipline and on the pledge of regular financial subsidies from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; neither condition is likely to be met.

Nevertheless, comparative tranquility has settled around the region. The dry rot in Jordan has ended. Lebanon is working hard to keep its borders with Israel quiet and cool off the Fedayeen. Even Syria is reining in guerrillas based on its territory.

Israel hasn't objected to increasing American support for Hussein. The United States is now committed to a three-year program to modernize the Jordanian Army plus continuing budget support and loans. A few years ago the Israelis would have been deeply worried: now they hint that Washington isn't doing enough to help their least inimical neighbor.

The new pattern of Middle East relationships began to develop after the Nixon-Brezhnev Moscow meeting last May. They agreed to work for a political rather than a military settlement and also accepted the principle of no superpower confrontation in the region.

### Before the Summit

Just before this summit, Sadat had asked Brezhnev to press Nixon for Israeli concessions. When the Egyptian saw the summit endorsing cease-fire and the concept of a political solution he recognized that Moscow and Washington were putting the Middle East crisis on ice. He even feared (although he was wrong) that the two superpowers had secretly agreed to limit weapons shipments to their clients in the area.

Sadat was already tricked by Soviet refusal to send him sophisticated offensive weapons. He therefore decided, on the basis of his analysis, to expel the Russian military from Egypt. This bought him political time with civilian elements at home which resented dependence on Moscow and military elements which disliked Soviet arrogance. But it also left him in a weaker fight-

ing position and negotiating stance.

Moscow will certainly not abandon its opportunity to maneuver in the uneasy no-war, no-peace situation that still prevails in the Middle East. It has consolidated its influence in Syria and Iraq. Yet it clearly doesn't intend to damage improved relations with the United States by wrecking any new American peace initiative.

Both the Arabs and Israelis are waiting to see if Nixon has something up his sleeve. There has even been talk about shifting Henry Kissinger's attentions from

Southeast Asia to Southwest Asia. The only trouble is, nobody has yet invented a peace formula that satisfies the various rivals in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, the Arabs' political and economic situation is likely to improve over the next decade even if their military situation doesn't. And few observers foresee any settlement in less than a decade.

The Arabs are gaining more and more control over their energy reserves and such huge stores of American dollars that they may be able to threaten Western industrial progress or in-

ternational monetary agreement within a few years. Even if the United States exploits unused energy sources like shale oil and atomic fission, it is unlikely the West can long escape difficulties unless harmony is established with Arab petroleum countries. U.S. diplomacy has managed to gain time for the West—and also for Israel—just as Sadat gained time against his own adversaries. There is consequently now far less likelihood of Soviet-American confrontation in the area. We are certainly further from war; but we are not yet really nearer to peace.

## Letters

### More on Amnesty

Re "Nixon and Nursing of Old Grievances" by James Reston (Herald, Feb. 3-4), with emphasis on amnesty, I am hoping that all the deserters and draft dodgers who had the courage of their convictions and the nobility of character and mind to realize the decadence of their native land and to choose self-exile rather than to serve the interests of that corrupt homeland, continue in their firm purpose and remain always in their adopted lands far from the corruptibility of the United States.

In this way, they will show to all the world, as well as Americans, the heroic honesty of their decisions. Why return to such a "Babylon"?

RUDOLPH L. MAGNANE

Rome.

"Amnesty Issue" (Herald, Feb. 9), equates reconstruction aid to North Vietnam with the rationalization for granting amnesty to U.S. draft dodgers.

The two issues may be equal in the realm of selfishness or humanitarian impulses. They are completely unrelated in the realm of the real world which still must be willing to fight in order to survive.

Draft dodgers committed treason against the United States. No nation in the history of the world can survive which condones treason.

T. CARL WEDEL

Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

The New York Times editorial on the subject of amnesty for

exited and imprisoned war resisters (Herald, Feb. 6) does a good job of revealing Nixon's insensitivity and lack of humanity. But the editorial, in my opinion, fails to grasp the heart of the matter. Surely the central fact is that the resisters were right in what they did. They do not need or want "forgiveness" because they have acted honestly and patriotically by refusing to participate in an unjust war.

America seems to have decided, for better or worse, to forgive the politicians and "experts" who led us into a useless and terrible war. The widespread opposition, sporadic as it often was, may partially redeem this dismal chapter of our history. Those who are in prison or exile for their parts in this opposition deserve not "forgiveness" but our heartfelt thanks and respect.

JOHN LAMPERTIL

Aarhus, Denmark.

### Role of Press

For once I agree with Joseph Kraft, in his article in HET Jan. 24 titled "McGovern in Defeat." Since the election, every time Sen. McGovern has made a public statement he has confirmed the decision made by the voters of the United States that he is not qualified, by any stretch of the imagination, to be president. However, I am astonished at one statement made by Mr. Kraft in the paragraph quoted below: "Perhaps the most notable feature of the senator's staff were the number of former journalists in his entourage. I love the press. But I don't think

we have much experience in doing the business of the world—certainly not to the point of knowing how to run the country."

I was under the impression that all members of the press knew everything there is to know about anything. Certainly the number of articles in the press in recent months which supposedly provide the answers to all of the world's problems leave that impression. I believe Mr. Kraft has frequently been telling President Nixon how to run the Vietnam war, arrange the peace, and the proper methods of solving the economic problems.

H. R. WILSON

Perpignan, France.

### Dollar Crisis

"Mal commune mezzo gaudio" is an ancient Tuscan proverb meaning that when distress is common it becomes half a pleasure. The general reaction to U.S. economic aid has been, and will always be, "These damn dollars, they give us cramps." And by a law of human nature the "filthy rich" are persona non grata. Let us stop at once all foreign aid, let us play poor, very poor.

Immediately the feeling of "Mal commune mezzo gaudio" will pervade all aid recipients, and suddenly they will like us, love us, sympathize with us and initiate economic aid for us.

All dollar problems will vanish overnight.

WILLIAM PASSIGLI

Minusio, Switzerland.

Why don't all the so-called economic experts face up to the simple truth that must be painfully obvious to almost any ordinary person: that the current dollar crisis is directly due to world-wide loss of confidence in the United States after its withdrawal from Vietnam?

Whether or not war is conducive to democracy is one question, but as any defense contractor knows it's good for the economy. Why, otherwise, would the United States have been on an almost permanent war economy for the last 35 years?

DAVID M. SHARP

Paris.

### Peace Corps Slur

Not only is Mr. Nixon's commentary on Peace Corps service in connection with amnesty for draft dodgers a rather tasteless slur, but a low blow to those of us who are and have been working as Peace Corps volunteers. I spend a good deal of my spare time, when not teaching English at the local high school, trying to explain our international policies which have embittered so many of my friends here. It's nice to know the President supports us in our work.

KEN SCOTT,

Peace Corps, Taza, Morocco.

### Cyprus Troubles

The present trouble in Cyprus again demonstrates the need for a radical solution to solve the problem and bring peace to the area once and for all. One wonders if perhaps the Greeks

favoured by the Greeks might

turn out not to be so bad for the Turkish side after all. Greece undoubtedly would welcome such a solution, even if its present rulers have been lukewarm on the subject. Turkey, too, might come around to regarding Greeks as the lesser of two evils. After all, wouldn't the Turkish Cypriotes most probably be better off ruled from Athens (like other Turkish minorities on mainland Greece), perhaps with some form of autonomy, than by Archbishop Makarios? Greeks then may prove to be the solution of choice in the present situation; in the best interests of all concerned, Greece, Turkey, and NATO.

HASSAN TANASOGLU,

Istanbul.

While the short-range benefits of trade with Russia are quite obvious, the long-range effects are more questionable. During the 56 years in which the Communist regime has had a freedom of action undreamed of for democratic governments its chief success has been to prove the utter failure of the Communist ideology both theoretically and practically. By giving them the food which their system has been unable to produce and helping them achieve a technology which they weren't able to steal from the Germans out-of-hand or from the West by spying, we are getting them off the hook which they stubbornly refuse to let go, always in the name of patriotism. It reminds me of the scrap metal which we sent to Japan for conversion before World War II.

H. M. C.

Paris.

Trade With Russia

Not His 'Tango'

Everyone who has written about it, including William F. Buckley Jr. (HET, Jan. 21) and your correspondents Mary Louise Wiley and Edward Berry (Herald, Feb. 11) seems to have the point regarding the film "Last Tango in Paris."

It's not a dirty movie. The now famous "sex" scenes wouldn't shock a latter-day maiden aunt. It is merely a slow-moving, contrived, crushingly boring film about two particularly dull people and their even duller friends.

Is it too much to ask that cinema today be good entertainment, shoot-'em-up-bang-or-even-a good 'ol movie?

RICHARD H. MORGAN,

Paris.

What is most important stress, at the moment of victory for the skeptics who question ideological egalitarianism, is why Mr. Van den Haag and a few others have stressed over years, namely, that the knowledge is not an argument for racial superiority.

For one thing, "intelligence" merely one of many human attributes, and by no means self-evidently the superior of the dumber attributes. For another, even if one takes purely physical measurements for equality, 50 percent of black people are more "intelligent" than 25 percent of white people. The majority of both races are "intelligent" in a way that is general, not the idea of racial equality but the intuitive social recognition by which, in the name of achieving an illusory reality, a state has been telling people what to do, day after day, month after month, year after thousand year.

## Segregation: Challenging Some Views

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Prof. Ernest van

den Haag, tuning fork of reason in the cacophonous world of

social science, has now proffered

the findings of Christopher

Richard, of Harvard and concluded

"If policies actually were based

on the arguments used to justify

them, burning for desegregation,

redistributing and refinancing for

equality would now end. But,

the sight, "politics are made by

politicians (sometimes disguised

as judges). They usually start

where reason ends."

Mr. Van den Haag reminds us

(modesty is not his most conspicu-

ous attribute) that at the time

in 1954 when the Supreme Court

ruled that compulsory segregation

was unconstitutional, only two

social scientists disputed the data

on which the court made its

decision, one of them himself.

The court, you will remember,

said that segregated schools were

inherently unequal. And, of course,

those made to attend the lesser

schools were therefore deprived

unconstitutionally of their equal

rights. Mr. Van den Haag, I

should quickly note, is altogether

opposed to legal segregation, but

as a scholar he insists on exam-

ining evidence free of any preju-

dice, regardless of whether it is

harmful to the support of goals

however desirable.

Empirical Structure

Little by little, we began to

discover that the empirical struc-

ture of the Supreme Court's find-

ings was altogether hypothetical.

The first major assault came

through the Coleman Report

mandated by the Civil Rights Act

of 1964. Prof. Coleman reported

(sadly) that the schools' scholastic

achievement of students is almost

entirely independent of the quality

of the schools; they attend

"when quality is measured by

such conventional yardsticks as

expenditure per pupil, teacher

pupil ratio, library and laboratory

facilities, teachers' salaries,

and degrees . . . and (the sum-

mation is Van den Haag's) the

segregation makes, at best,

negligible difference. The find-

ings of Prof. Coleman threw cold

water on most efforts at com-

pensatory schooling, and ruinously

undermined the operative gen-

eralization that you can measure the

quality of an education in any

particular community by measur-

ing the amount of money being

spent per pupil.

But it was Prof. Arthur Jensen

who went further, in his famous

study, to discover that no special

schooling of any kind signifi-

cantly affects measurable intel-

lectual attainment of human be-

ings.

Essentially, these scholars have

discovered that "intelligence" for

the most part is a congenital

thing, uninfluenced by schools

and, though to a lesser extent

uninfluenced even by home en-

vironment. We are talking, I

be sure, about averages—unequal-

ity there is the individual

who is suddenly awakened by

bracing intellectual experience

school. Unfortunately, there is

probably as many whose tor-

ture is extinguished by a torpid

passivity at school.

At this point came Christopher

Jenkins. His study supports the

final demoralizer. A "good" edu-

cation, he says, has absolutely

nothing to do with a person's ear-

lyng capacity. That is to say

someone who spends 17 years

the best preparatory schools are

on average at the 50th percentile

in the distribution of IQ. Some

money than someone who goes



Yen and Lira Float, Mark, Franc Unchanged

U.S. Devalues the Dollar by 10 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

A good result," he told a reporter, "and I see no particular benefit from pursuing this issue."

The secretary termed the increase in the price of gold—the second within a year—"a technical change that has no practical significance," as far as the market value of the metal is concerned.

The United States is strongly of the opinion that the role of gold must be steadily diminished in international affairs, he said.

As a basic rationale for the actions, all of which in one way or another are designed to improve the U.S. balance of payments and trade, Mr. Shultz reiterated that, despite his proposals last September to the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, things are moving slowly, and that some nations were moving away from "the basic objectives we seek."

Progress in the IMF's special Committee of Twenty, he said, "has been too slow and should move with a greater sense of urgency. The time has come to give renewed impetus to our efforts to achieve a more stable international economic order."

Although the United States, in essence, acted alone, it did not act without consultation with major trading partners—a course for which it was criticized in August, 1971, when President Nixon cut the dollar loose from gold.

Benefits Seen

Mr. Shultz promised that the series of steps announced last week would be "of definite benefit to the businessman, the working man, and the consumer." He revealed that by last Tuesday President Nixon had made "the basic decision on what we would go forward on" and that the final wrap-up came after a telephone call yesterday morning.

Mr. Shultz stressed that the United States has undertaken no obligation to intervene in foreign exchange markets to support the new dollar rate.

The assumption is that the European nations will undertake to intervene in currency markets to prevent the dollar from falling below the new level—that is, to prevent it from becoming even cheaper.

He said that there was "no heads" to expect any changes in European rates now, but that those countries, such as Britain, Canada and Switzerland, which had already floated their currencies would continue to do so.

One immediately apparent result of the dollar devaluation is that the West German government, which had bought \$6 billion at the old rate, will now convert them back to marks at a loss of 10 percent, or around \$600 million.

The Yen's Role

As for the Japanese float, Mr. Shultz said that "we will start off" with the yen at 277 to the dollar, which is a 10 percent devaluation from the old parity of 308 set at the Smithsonian, "and then see what happens."

If things work out according to U.S. expectations, the yen will show a greater effective revaluation against the dollar than it will against the European currencies. Or to put it the other way around, Japan will be giving less of a competitive trading advantage to Western Europe, especially West Germany, than it is giving to the United States in the important competition between the Toyotas and Daimlers on the one hand, and the VWs on the other. This is important to Japan.

There was no attempt to disguise the fact that the monetary and trade changes announced yesterday were directed largely at Japan. The steps, Mr. Shultz said, "are designed, together with appropriate trade liberalization, to correct the major payments imbalance between Japan and the United States which has persisted in the past year."

Despite the Smithsonian agreement, which made the yen about 17 percent more expensive in terms of the dollar, Japanese exports have continued to boom, and in 1972 Japan earned \$4 billion in surplus in its trade with the United States.

Many observers had felt that the dollar devaluation would be a product of foreign materials. If something is built entirely within the United States from domestic raw materials, its price in the United States should not be affected at all. However, the U.S. trade deficit in 1972, confirmed the devaluation. The U.S. trade deficit in 1972, however, was the record \$6.5 billion.

Q. What will devaluation of the dollar mean for U.S. prices?

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Q. Is the decline in the dollar's value good or bad?

A. Obviously, it isn't good for an American tourist traveling abroad and being forced to pay more for the local currency.

It may make business slow down for a car dealer trying to sell imported automobiles in the United States.

On the other hand, the dollar devaluation is good—at least in theory—for improving the long-term prospects for the U.S. balance of payments and for the overall economic stability of the world.

Q. Why should the average American care about the balance of payments?

A. Chiefly because a prolonged trade deficit means that the U.S. is borrowing from the rest of the world. That means West Germans or Japanese would have jobs and Americans wouldn't. If the long-standing deficit is not eliminated, or at least greatly reduced, the day could come when foreigners would not accept dollars at all.

Imported Goods and Services Increasingly in Demand in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Americans are depending more on imported goods and services, a government study showed yesterday.

The Commerce Department said total imports of goods and services amounted to 8.7 percent of U.S. domestic demand in 1972. This compared with 8.2 percent in 1971.

Excluding services, the survey showed, the demand for imported goods was even greater—8.2 percent compared with 7.5 percent in 1971.

The department issued the study to show why the U.S. trade balance continues in deficit.

The report showed an increased U.S. demand for imported automobiles, food, consumer goods and industrial materials and supplies. While the demand for imports was going up, exports—when figured as a percentage of U.S. output—remained steady.

For example, U.S. goods and services exported to other countries was 6.3 percent of gross national product in 1972, the same percentage as in 1971. In 1970, it was 6.4 percent.

Questions and Answers

Causes and Possible Effects Of a Currency Devaluation

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—International currency turmoil once again poses a number of questions. Here are some of the questions and answers.

Q. What is a devaluation?

A. A nation's currency is made cheaper in relation to the currencies of other countries. In the case of the U.S. dollar, lowering its value means that an American buying other currencies will get less for his money, and foreign goods will cost more for Americans to buy.

Q. What happens when a currency is allowed to float?

A. The currency is set loose in the world's foreign exchange markets to find its own level in relation to other currencies. Japan is floating the yen, and it is expected to drift upward. Consequently, the prices of Japanese goods imported into the United States will rise more than the prices of goods imported from other countries.

Q. Why does a country devalue?

A. The immediate reason is to end the flood of selling of its currency. Last Thursday and Friday, for example, speculators unloaded \$3.5 billion and bought West German deutsche marks.

The longer-term aim of devaluation is to bring international trade into balance. The United States last year recorded its largest annual trade deficit in history—\$6.5 billion.

Q. What are the effects of a devaluation?

A. In theory, a devaluation is aimed at making a country's goods cheaper in foreign trade, thus more competitive. It also makes imported foreign goods more expensive, thus discouraging purchases from abroad.

It is not certain, however, that devaluation works so neatly in actual practice. President Nixon's decision on Aug. 15, 1971—almost exactly 18 months ago—to let the dollar float was a devaluation. In effect, and the Smithsonian Agreement of Dec. 18, 1971, confirmed the devaluation. The U.S. trade deficit in 1972, however, was the record \$6.5 billion.

Q. What will devaluation of the dollar mean for U.S. prices?

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Sub Missile Test Fails

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A Polaris missile went out of control and plunged into the Atlantic Ocean today, seconds after it was fired in a test by the submerged British submarine Repulse. It was the first failure in a test firing by a British Polaris submarine, and the first Polaris failure in a test firing from a submerged submarine in three years.

It was also said: "(Gas) pressure reductions must increase the risk of explosions."

More than 500 major industrial concerns in the Midlands were told their gas supply would end at midnight to keep up the pressure for domestic use. They include major auto and component factories.

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OPEN DOOR POLICY—Indicator board on London Stock Exchange shows rate of dollar (243) to pound sterling after it was announced that the United States had devalued the dollar. It was only European exchange that remained open after yesterday's devaluation.

Speed of Its Implementation Lauded

European Nations Praise Move by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

pound settled into a new trading area.

In Switzerland, where the market for the floating Swiss franc had remained open throughout the crisis, the dollar was quoted at 3.65 francs, compared to 3.5 francs yesterday. The franc will continue floating.

The other major Continental markets will resume operations tomorrow. However, in unofficial and very light trading, the dollar was quoted at 4.75 French francs—above its anticipated new ceiling of 4.70. Dealers in French francs also did not think today's quote was representative.

In Amsterdam, the dollar was quoted at 2.98 guilders, compared with an anticipated new central rate of 2.92. The Stock Exchange, meanwhile, continued its trading suspension of shares denominated in dollars and yen.

On the international bond market, however, dollar securities moved sharply higher. Straight bonds were up 1 to 2 percent and bonds convertible into shares of U.S. companies gained as much as 4 percent, benefiting from an anticipated rise in Wall Street prices.

According to French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker, who negotiates the devaluation, had proposed two solutions for stemming the unwanted inflow of dollars into Europe.

\$6-Billion Inflow

It was a \$6-billion inflow into West Germany in seven business days that led to the hectic round of weekend negotiations and the decision to shut foreign-exchange markets yesterday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a news conference today that Mr. Volcker had proposed either a joint float of EEC currencies against the dollar or a devaluation of the U.S. currency. The latter, he said, was the preferred solution.

In Belgium, the Finance Ministry announced that the dollar's new central rate was 40.33 francs. However, in unofficial dealings today, the franc was quoted at 41.25, outside the new fluctuation band of 39.43-41.24, indicating a heavy demand for dollars.

In South Africa, a spokesman for the Reserve Bank said the dollar devaluation would be a "good thing" for the country's economy.

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The last comprehensive







## Japan Lets Yen Float, British Deficit In Trade Cut In Last Month

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The Japanese government formally decided today to let the yen float to find its own value on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market. Closed since Saturday, the market will reopen tomorrow.

The government decision followed a notification from the United States that it had devalued the dollar by 10 percent against gold. As a result of the devaluation and the float, the yen underwent a virtual upward revaluation of 11.1 percent, bringing the official parity from 360 to 377.21 to the dollar.

The chief government spokesman, Susumu Nakai, said that the government had not revalued the yen and would not do so "for some time to come."

The decision to float the yen followed a report today from Tadashi Hoshino, director of the Finance Ministry, who was meeting in Bonn with Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt and U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker, informed sources said.

"Japan will be in a difficult position in international talks for ending the current monetary uncertainty," Mr. Hoshino was quoted as having said, "because the United States and West European nations are closely cooperating with each other."

He said the float of the yen was the only solution available for Japan "since a major revaluation of the yen demanded by American and European authorities here in Bonn was simply unacceptable."

Tomisaburo Hashimoto, secretary-general of the governing Liberal-Democratic party, said that Japan "was forced to take the step of external pressure."

Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi, in announcing the float, said the government hopes to return to the fixed exchange rate system "as soon as possible." He also made it clear in the Diet (parliament) that the government had no intention of revising the fiscal 1973 budget because of the dollar devaluation.

Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said tonight that the central bank will have to intervene to shore up the dollar once after the yen is floated. Informal sources interpreted his remark to mean that the bank will buy the dollar at a rate of 372 to 375 yen.

"I personally do not think the float will end in a very short period of time," Mr. Sasaki reportedly said.

Indications were that the government will gradually relax the intervention in the exchange market and try to settle a maxi-

mum fixed parity of 260 yen—a 15.56 percent revaluation.

One possibility of fixing the yen rate, sources said, would come immediately after a conference of 20 finance ministers to be held March 26-27 in Washington.

The float came as no surprise to Japanese businessmen, but the unexpectedly large dollar devaluation was a psychological shock to most of them.

Teizo Horikoshi, vice-president of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations, only yesterday said that the margin of another yen revaluation should be limited to 7 to 8 percent.

Shigeo Nagano, chairman of Japan Steel, described the float as "inevitable."

"Japan's competitiveness will definitely weaken with another revaluation of the yen," he continued. "Yet, our endless opposition to it will only invite protectionist moves and import surcharges in the United States and Europe, and we will end up being an orphan of the world."

Business leaders have urged the government to revalue the yen since last fall. If it had been done, they said, the yen would have been kept within 10 percent.

## French Surplus Soars; Dutch Deficit Narrows

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain had a \$77 million trade deficit in January, compared with a revised deficit of \$53 million in December, the Department of Trade and Industry reported today.

Exports in January totaled \$281 million, up 0.8 percent from \$278 million in December. Imports rose to \$355 million, a gain of 0.4 percent from \$351 million in the previous month.

Exports in the seven months ended Jan. 31 increased 5 percent compared with the first half of 1972. Deliveries to Western Europe rose 12 percent, the department reported.

Imports in the July-January period rose 12 percent, compared with the first six months of 1972.

Dutch Deficit Narrows

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—The Dutch trade deficit in 1972 narrowed to 363 million guilders from 3.14 billion in 1971, the Central Statistics Office reported today.

French Surplus Soars

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—France's trade surplus rose steeply to 688 million francs, seasonally corrected, in January from 38 million in December, the Finance Ministry announced today.

## Volcker: No. 4 at Treasury, No. 1 in European Capitals

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A tall, quiet American whose movements sometimes were announced only after he left a European capital was the expert behind the dollar devaluation.

Although devaluation used to be shunned as a blow to national pride, Paul A. Volcker's achievement in securing the agreement of America's allies to the move is probably regarded as a diplomatic coup by officials in Washington.

Mr. Volcker is officially Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, theoretically the fourth-ranking officer in the department.

But he is regarded as President Nixon's leading aide on monetary and currency policy and was largely credited with

evolving the strategy behind the 1971 devaluation.

A 46-year-old economist from New Jersey, Mr. Volcker is a Democrat and a graduate of Princeton who did graduate work at Harvard and also the London School of Economics.

Before his appointment as under secretary in 1970, he was vice-president in charge of planning for the Rockefeller-controlled Chase Manhattan Bank.

In Washington, Mr. Volcker's chief function is to manage the federal debt by raising loan funds from the U.S. capital market on the best possible terms that are consistent with overall monetary policy. He has won a high respect from the New York banking community for his innovative tactics in this role.

## Most U.S. Economists Favor Cut

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Leading U.S. economists took a generally favorable view yesterday of the administration's achievement in coupling a devaluation of the dollar with currency concessions from several of its trading partners.

Reaction ranged from unstinting praise of a "bold and surprising action" to guarded approval of the steps as a move along the right path.

Two former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers under a Democratic President voiced support for the revaluation arrangement.

And Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, a leading Democrat on the Joint Congressional Economic Committee who has often been critical of the administration, called the results "an excellent job."

"They have done an excellent job of pulling out the world's chestnuts out of the fire," Rep. Reuss said.

Heller Pleased

Walter W. Heller, who was a chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under both President John Kennedy and President Lyndon Johnson, commented:

"I am really pleased that at last we are getting some common sense about currency policies, and are willing to devalue when we really need to devalue."

He termed the arrangement "a very good move for the American economy and the financial markets," and expressed surprise that the United States had been able to convince its trading partners to agree to such a substantial revaluation.

And Arthur M. Okun, who was chairman of the council in the last year of the Johnson administration, remarked:

"It sounds like a pretty good outcome to me."

"Back to the Well"

Although Mr. Okun remarked that "one can't help but say that we had to go back to the well pretty soon" after the devaluation of 18 months ago, he called the plan "a move along the right path."

He, too, said it appeared that the United States had been able to win "more cooperation than we might have expected."

Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which would handle the legislation needed to confirm the plan, was guarded in his appraisal.

"We will have to look at this very carefully," the Texas Democrat said. "As you recall, the last time the administration proposed a devaluation it said it had everything it wanted and would not come back to Congress again."

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., another leader of the Joint Economic Committee, called the devaluation a step in the right direction but said that it did not solve the basic problems of inflation and excessive government spending. Sen. Proxmire said he would support the devaluation.

Rinfret Enthusiastic

Among the most enthusiastic reactions was the one from Pierre A. Rinfret, a consulting economist and an adviser to the administration. He remarked:

"For the first time since the United States has gotten into trouble on the balance of payments it has taken a realistic position on resolving that problem. This kind of program will work."

"It is obvious and clear-cut that these are the decisions of the President of the United States and that the President will no longer permit the dollar to be attacked as it has been in the past several years."

Mr. Rinfret said he understood that the President would seek authority from Congress to increase or decrease tariffs on either particular products or groups of products from individual countries.

Under the legislation contemplated by the administration, the President would be authorized to determine that a payment crisis existed in relation to a particular country and could then make tariff adjustments in relation to that country.

Financial Circles Happy

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Walter Hoadley, executive vice-president and chief economist of the Bank of America, said that "from an American standpoint the devaluation is positive."

And, he said, it "takes the heat off the Europeans," who he said had been discouraged by U.S. inaction in recent weeks.

Other comment in financial circles also was favorable.

"This clears the air in terms of the future of the dollar for the general outlook," said Albert H. Cox, economist for the investment advisory affiliate of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

"I don't see any negatives in it," John H. Perkins, vice-chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago's biggest bank, said.

"On the surface I would support what's being done, although I would want to know a bit more about what might be happening

in regard to changes in other currencies. It's obvious there was a real problem and something had to give."

On the Other Hand

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Several New York economists expressed doubt today that the devaluation of the dollar would do much more than provide a temporary solution to the current currency crisis.

Tilford Gaines of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said, for example, that the devaluation "doesn't solve any of the fundamental problems" confronting the international monetary system.

Among the fundamental problems, he said, were questions of whether any system of fixed parities can be maintained in the face of the "huge volume of available short-term funds" in the hands of multinational corporations and banks.

Leif Olsen, economist for First National City Bank, said the devaluation was "certainly no remedy to the problems confronting the international monetary system."

He said the current system with fixed parities is still "extremely vulnerable to shocks to confidence."

William Griggs, economist at Lehman Brothers, said that the United States probably would feel the detrimental effects of the devaluations in imports

sooner than the beneficial effects of increased exports.

Samuelson Approves

BOSTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Paul Samuelson, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, commented: "I think that's a good thing, the first devaluation didn't seem to be in the needed dosage. This is much better than a lot of exchange controls. We still won't know whether this dosage will work. We won't know for a couple of more years... It keeps us from pricing ourselves out of the market."

IMF Directors Pleased

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—The executive directors of the International Monetary Fund hailed the devaluation today.

The 20 directors of the IMF said after a three-hour meeting: "The fund is of the opinion that the proposed United States action will make an effective contribution to a better balance in United States and world payments and will improve confidence in the U.S. dollar and thereby help to bring about the reform of the international monetary system."

Under IMF rules, the United States will not officially inform it of the devaluation until after Congress acts to raise the price of gold, thus effectively reducing the dollar value. The IMF is composed of 125 non-Communist countries.

## Soaring Stock Prices Trip on Profit-Taking

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Stock prices rose sharply in tumultuous trading early today in the New York Stock Exchange's initial reaction to the dollar devaluation, but profit taking pared gains markedly during the afternoon.

The morning rally—fed with buy orders from overseas and by large block purchases on the part of U.S. institutions—sent the Dow Jones industrial average whistling ahead by 21.60 points at 10:30 a.m. An hour later, the average was less than 12 points above its Monday close.

The Dow finished an emotional charged session at 896.76 with a net advance of 5.19. It had tumbled below the psychological barrier of 1,000 shortly before noon and it kept easing thereafter.

In late morning, brokers noted one factor that encouraged profit taking was the observation by President Nixon that the dollar devaluation "is, at best, only a temporary solution."

Wall Street was charged with excitement in the first burst of trading as brokers serviced the buy orders that had built up from foreign clients.

Demand was so heavy that many blue-chip and glamour is-

ses had delayed openings. The emphasis on these big-name stocks bespoke the institutional domination of the market. Brokers said that buying interest by small investors was relatively restrained.

Volume for the opening hour—9:24 million shares—and for the first two hours—15.36 million shares—set records. For the full session, turnover amounted to 25.32 million shares, the sixth heaviest on record.

Brokers said investors were gratified that the devaluation apparently ended, at least for the present, the recent international monetary crisis. They said investors also hoped that the devaluation and other moves would help U.S. corporations be more competitive against foreign companies both at home and abroad.

Brokers also said investors expected the moves to strengthen confidence in the dollar and relieve the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

Business generally welcomes the move, but some executives cautioned that the impact will not be known until the yen and the deutsche mark actually resume trading tomorrow.

Blue chips and glimmers were among the day's biggest favorites, although investors also snapped up some secondary issues with impressive corporate developments.

Stocks up a point or more included IBM, ahead 2 1/2 to 431; Burroughs, up 3 3/4 to 239 3/4; Eastman Kodak, ahead 3 to 148 1/4; Xerox, up 3 to 184 1/8; and Du Pont, up 1 1/2 to 180 1/4. Also firm were Superior Oil, up 6 to 34, International Telephone, up 1 3/8 to 54 7/8, and Caterpillar Tractor, up 3 1/8 to 68.

Atlantic & Pacific Tea was halted in trading for dissemination of news that a federal court restrained Gulf & Western from proceeding with its offer for A & P shares. A & P was halted at 18 1/8, up 1/8, up 1/4.

Polaroid, however, slumped 2 3/4 to 177 1/2. It reported lower earnings for the fourth quarter and year.

Amex Priced Up

Prices finished slightly higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index edged up 0.01 to 25.61.

Rapid American warrants, the day's volume leader, added 1/8 at 5 5/8. Banister Continental, in second place, gained 1/8 to 27 1/2.

On the other hand, Champion Home Builders surrendered 3/4 to 11 1/4. Inco Oil was off 1 5/8 to 19 1/4 and Teleprompter lost 1 7/8 to 26 1/4.

## Basic Monetary Reform Is Still Years Away

LONDON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Devaluation of the dollar has taken the heat out of the current money crisis, but the deep-seated problem remains unsolved: How to achieve a basic, long-term reform of the non-Communist world's creaking monetary system.

This means finding a replacement for the agreement signed at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944 under which the international monetary system has operated for nearly 30 years.

It also means a sweeping agreement on tariffs and trade, designed to liberalize international trade practices.

When, in December, 1971, the United States and other major

trading nations concluded the "Smithsonian agreement," which devalued the dollar for the first time since the 1930s, they also agreed to work out long-term monetary reform.

The Group of Ten, consisting of the 10 wealthiest non-Communist countries, started talks, but progress was slow.

Last September the Group of 10 expanded into a "Committee of Twenty," including developing nations.

The expanded group have been meeting periodically and its finance ministers are scheduled to confer in Washington in March. But its action too has been leisurely.

It may have a blueprint for

worldwide monetary reform ready for the meeting of the International Monetary Fund scheduled at Nairobi, Kenya, next September.

But there is no likelihood of a sweeping agreement being approved this year, which most governments feel is needed.

Closely connected with these talks, a new round of trade and tariff negotiations is scheduled to begin next fall in Geneva—if President Nixon gets approval from Congress to cut tariffs.

The new "Nixon round"—as it is being called on the pattern of the "Kennedy round" of tariff-cutting talks a decade ago—is unlikely to achieve concrete results before 1975.

Thus, even on the most optimistic assessment, economists see little prospect of either worldwide money reform or a new international pattern of freer trade being agreed on for two years at least.

## Euromarkets Seen Surviving Despite Control Phaseout

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—The Nixon administration's plan to phase out both the interest equalization tax (IET) and controls on direct foreign investment by U.S. companies will alter the character of the Eurocurrency and Eurobond markets but will not eliminate them, market sources agreed today.

U.S. companies have turned to these markets for more than a decade for overseas investment funds, partly as a result of the controls.

The planned elimination of these measures by the end of 1974, as announced last night by U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz, raised many questions about the future of the markets.

Meanwhile, the risk remains that the settlement of the latest money crisis could be as short-lived as the Smithsonian agreement of 14 months ago.

However, sources believe the markets will survive, even though some top-rated U.S. borrowers will turn to the U.S. capital markets for their funds once the controls imposed by the Office of Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI) have been eliminated.

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5. The cost of living index rose 4.5 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972.)
6. Taking the Survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering extraordinary high income as you have to consider the less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing price according to the cost of living index. It is locally permitted.
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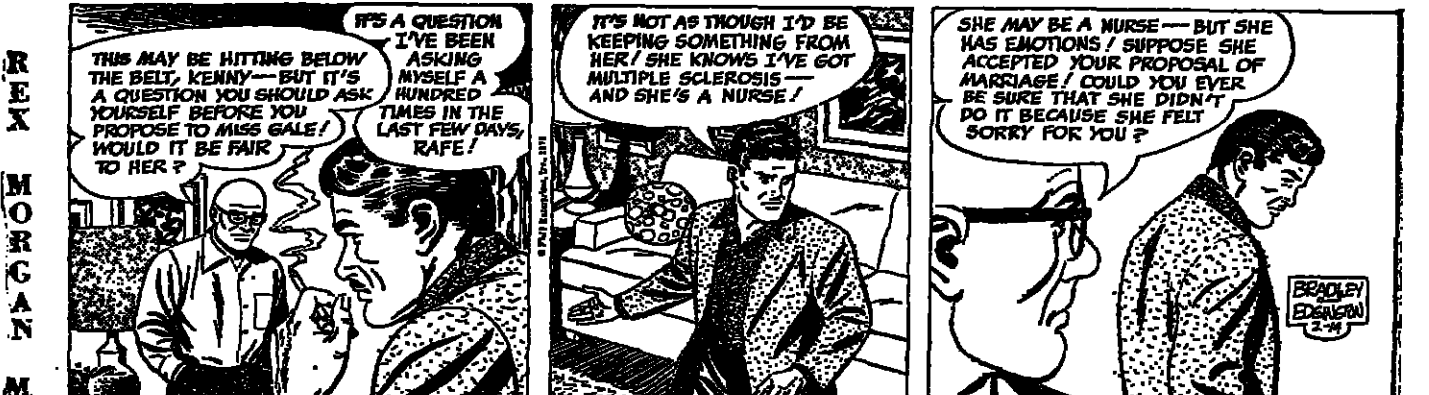
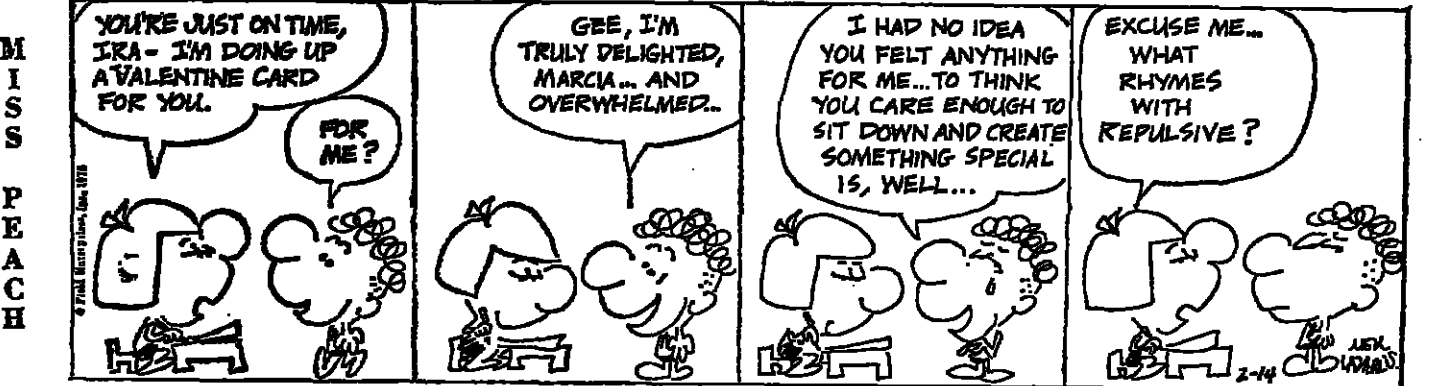
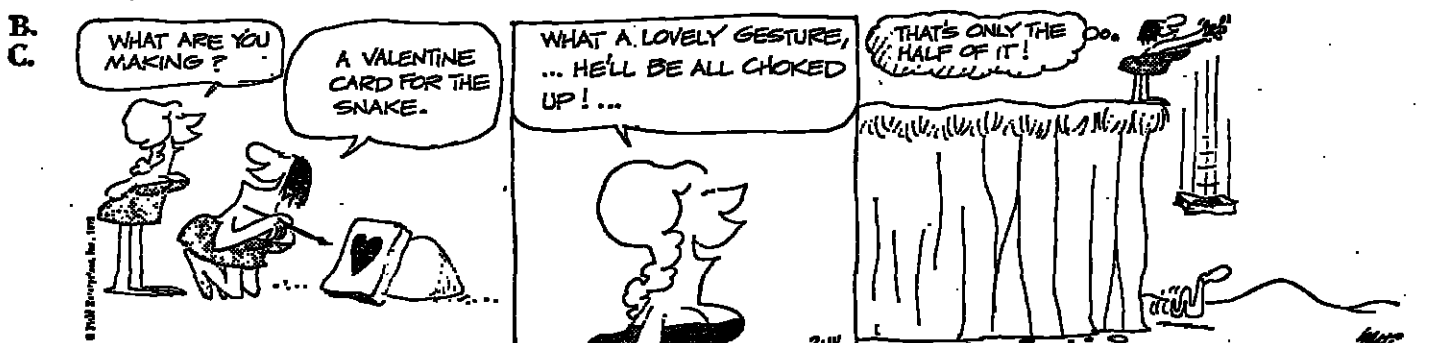
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some of the hardest problems for a defender are those that require him to survey a range of hands his partner might hold to find one that allows the defense to succeed. Those who like to solve such problems should covet the East and South hands shown in the diagram.

Playing against three no-trump after East had opened one diamond in third seat and South had overcalled one no-trump, West led the diamond deuce. East won the queen and returned the three, leaving West with a difficult problem when South played the seven, and he won with the eight.

It is not surprising that West failed to solve his problem, but he had sufficient information to do so. He knew that of the 26 hidden high-card points South probably held 15 and East 11 to justify their bidding. And he knew that South had begun with four diamonds, including the king. However, the location of the diamond ten and nine was a mystery and a crucial one: West could judge only that they were likely to be separated.

From reasonable certainties, West had to move to assumptions. He had to assume that East held at least one of the top club honors, for if South held them both there was no hope for the defense. On that basis, East held at least 7 points in the minor suits, and could have, at most, 4 points in the majors.

What card could East hold that would allow the defense to succeed? The heart king would help if West shifted to that suit and South ducked, allowing a shift back to diamonds. But South would not duck, for he would know from the bidding that the heart king was on his right.

The spade king in the East hand would not help either, for South would be able to win a spade shift in his own hand and establish clubs, keeping full control. The only card East could have to put the defense on top was the spade ace.

On this assumption, West should have played a spade, allowing East to win and shift back to diamonds, giving the defense five tricks before South could make use of the clubs. West did not need to assume that his partner held the diamond ten but not the spade ace, no defense was likely to help.

NORTH	EAST
♠ Q53	♠ A974
♥ A62	♥ 943
♦ Q	♦ A953
♣ Q109742	♣ K5
WEST (D)	SOUTH
♠ J862	♠ K10
♥ 137	♥ KQ105
♦ J842	♦ K1076
♣ J6	♣ A83

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass Pass 1♦ 1NT Pass 3NT Pass Pass West led the diamond two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
L	E	S	E	F	O	W	L	C	A	P	E
D	I	N	A	L	I	I	A	L	O	N	E
A	I	G	R	A	V	A	T	E	P	A	S
D	I	N	A	M	O	R	T	H	E	S	
G	A	R	B	O	R	A	K	I	M		
R	O	S	E	N	R	O	B	I	C	A	T
A	N	I	P	A	T	O	I	S	S	A	M
B	A	I	M	I	N	T	A	I	N	E	
T	I	R	E	L	I	S	E	S	T	H	E
T	A	L	E	S	E						
S	U	R	D	S	E	T	I	N	K	A	T
E	X	I	T	E	Z	I	N	P	A	N	E
C	O	Z	I	N							
T	R	E	I	S							

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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GUAVE

FLUNX

TELBOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: EVOKE HENCE ANKLET CIPHER  
Answer: Spoken with a lip — "THPOKEN"

## BOOKS

## PREGNANCY, BIRTH &amp; FAMILY PLANNING

By Alan F. Guttmacher, MD. Viking, 365 pp. \$10.

## IS MY BABY ALL RIGHT?

By Virginia Apper, MD, and Joan Beck, Trident, 492 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Jane E. Brody

Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher is the Dr. Spock of unborn children. Through earlier editions of his book on pregnancy (this one is a completely revised and much expanded version of "Pregnancy and Birth"), Dr. Guttmacher has been midwife to a generation of Americans.

His wise, refreshing honesty and practical advice have helped to lead countless mothers through worry-free pregnancies and happy childbirth experiences. He is the kind of physician who never talks down to his patients, who tells what he thinks and also what others who may disagree with him think.

While his book is far from a do-it-yourself manual on pregnancy and childbirth, it should help to assuage the fears and answer the questions of most expectant mothers and sustain them between monthly visits to the obstetrician.

In addition to practical tips on such subjects as travel, sexual intercourse, exercise, breast-feeding, diet and sleep, the book includes a detailed description of labor and delivery and thorough discussions of infertility, contraception and abortion.

Sadly, the women who most need the advice and guidance Dr. Guttmacher gives—the poor and poorly educated—are the least likely to get it. Perhaps "Pregnancy, Birth & Family Planning" could be translated into ghetto language and serialized on television.

Dr. Guttmacher has a lot more to say about his subject today than he did in 1957, when his first book on pregnancy was published. For, in the last four decades, obstetrics has changed from a rather simplistic and crude art of delivering babies to a sophisticated science of nurturing the growth and development of the fetus, with the birth marking the culmination of nine months' work by the mother aided by her doctor.

Dr. Guttmacher demystifies obstetrics (and in the process strips the obstetrician of some of the idolatry to which he is often subject) by giving the woman the information and encouragement she needs to participate actively in her pregnancy instead of leaving it all up to the doctor. I only wished that his enlightened view had gone one step farther—urging the pregnant woman to demand explanations and challenge her doctor's views, not for defiance's sake, but to acquire the understanding and assurance that the very best is being done for her and her unborn child.

The need for this kind of assurance and understanding becomes all too obvious upon reading "Is My Baby All Right?" In it, Dr. Virginia Apper, a pediatrician and anesthesiologist who is also a vice-president of the National Foundation-March of Dimes, and the columnist Joan Beck offer detailed descriptions of the countless things that can go wrong in the process of creating a new human life. They point out that in one birth in 16, the baby is not born "just perfect," but might be afflicted with one of a host of congenital defects, ranging from a small mole to a life-threatening heart defect. The book is not exactly bedtime reading for expectant parents, who undoubtedly are already worried about how their baby will turn out. But this authoritative account of the nature and causes of birth defects can help them.

Ideally, the book should be read well in advance of a pregnancy by all who some day hope to become parents. For some, it may provide the guidance and courage they need to be parents despite a family history of a serious defect; for others, it may give the needed understanding and love needed to care for an afflicted child.

I found the book, despite its strong emphasis on prevention and treatment of birth defects, rather lacking a tone of optimism, which I think should naturally emerge from the great strides made in recent years. However, it is unquestionably readable and well-researched, avoiding obvious traps, like labeling LSD a cause of birth defects, but wisely cautioning would-be parents to avoid all drugs that are not essential to life and health.

The organization over which Dr. Guttmacher presides—Planned Parenthood—World Population—has as its motto "Every child a wanted child." To this, Dr. Beck adds, "Every child a healthy child." It is a noble goal, and one that need not be too far out of reach.

Jane E. Brody is a science writer for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

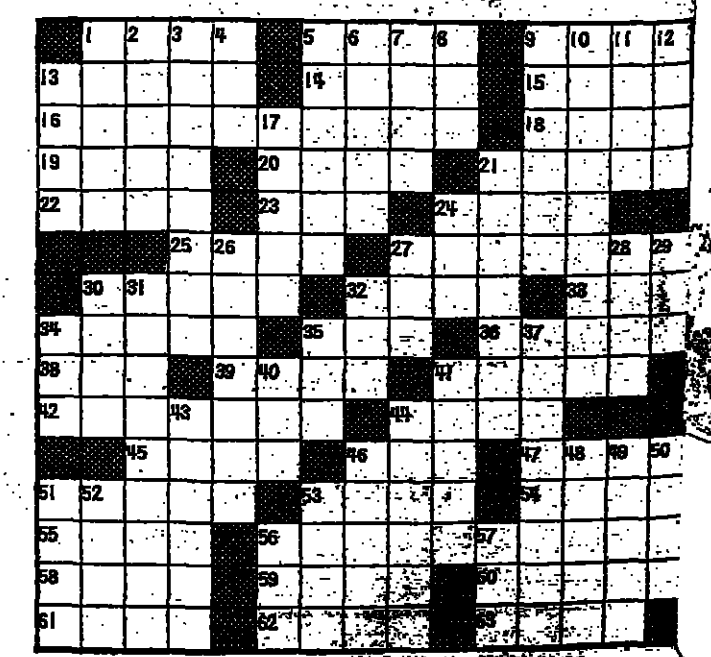
The New York Times  
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 book stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	PACTION	Last Week
1 Jonathan Livingston Sea-	1 Jonathan Livingston Sea-	1 Jonathan Livingston Sea-
2 The Odessa File	2 The Odessa File	2 The Odessa File
3 The Persian Boy	3 The Persian Boy	3 The Persian Boy
4 August 1914	4 August 1914	4 August 1914
5 Green Days	5 Green Days	5 Green Days
6 The Camerons	6 The Camerons	6 The Camerons
7 The Sunlight Dialogue	7 The Sunlight Dialogue	7 The Sunlight Dialogue
8 The Sunlight Dialogue	8 The Sunlight Dialogue	8 The Sunlight Dialogue
9 The Sunlight Dialogue	9 The Sunlight Dialogue	9 The Sunlight Dialogue
10 The Sunlight Dialogue	10 The Sunlight Dialogue	10 The Sunlight Dialogue
11 Harry S. Truman	11 Harry S. Truman	11 Harry S. Truman
12 Dr. Atkins Diet Revolution	12 Dr. Atkins Diet Revolution	12 Dr. Atkins Diet Revolution
13 The Best and the Bright	13 The Best and the Bright	13 The Best and the Bright
14 The Joy of Sex	14 The Joy of Sex	14 The Joy of Sex
15 Journey to India	15 Journey to India	15 Journey to India
16 The Joy of Sex	16 The Joy of Sex	16 The Joy of Sex
17 The Joy of Sex	17 The Joy of Sex	17 The Joy of Sex
18 The Joy of Sex	18 The Joy of Sex	18 The Joy of Sex
19 The Joy of Sex	19 The Joy of Sex	19 The Joy of Sex
20 The Joy of Sex	20 The Joy of Sex	20 The Joy of Sex

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	DOWN
1 River of Asia	1 Sports place
5 Hindu music	2 Plain clothes
9 Taj Mahal site	3 Like some phone numbers
13 Wrestling sound	4 Map abbr.
15 Broadway light	5 Hit the sack
16 Given to musing	6 "I" at the office
18 What to strain at	7 "I" at the office
19 Opposed one	8 Scotsman's one
20 Scout activity	9 Miss Davis
21 Hostile states	10 Cynic
22 But, in France	11 Hope-Crosby locale
23 Cuprite, for one	
24 Shapely leg area	
25 Let a pitch pass	
27 Orders to return	
30 Astaire	
32 — trap for	
33 Gormandize	
34 Like some blue shoes	
35 — or nothing	
36 Just dandy	
38 Sandy's sound	
41 French income	
42 Vague discomfort	
44 Rumble	
45 Letters	
46 Josh	





## Basketball Streak at 64

## UCLA Still Dominates College Number Game

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The Bruins' game continues its climb to staggering proportions whenever UCLA steps onto the basketball court.

The Bruins paid a visit to Seattle last night and came away with a 76-67 victory over Washington that wasn't anywhere as close as the final score might indicate.

By winning the University of California, Los Angeles, stretched its all-time collegiate record winning streak to 64 games, including a 10-0 win-loss mark this season, and registered its 21st consecutive success against Washington.

Center Bill Walton, who hasn't lost a game in 49 consecutive games for the top-ranked Bruins, had all scorers with 20 points and rebounds. Keith Wilkes and Larry Farmer contributed 13 points each.

UCLA jumped to a 44-26 lead at halftime and stretched to as many as 21 points in the second half before coach John Wooden substituted freely. Louie Nelson scored 16 points for Washington, which is now 12-4.

The University of Southern California, trying to stay close to its crosstown rival UCLA in the Cunningham Hits For 27 Points As Cougars Win

DALLAS, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Billy Cunningham scored 27 points to lead the Cougars to a 78-71 American Basketball Association victory over the Dallas Chaparrals last night.

Cunningham had plenty of help, as six other Cougars scored in double figures.

For Dallas, Joe Hamilton, who dicked on three three-point field goals, scored 26 points and Bob Wetzelky added 22.

Pacers 187, Redskins 119

At Indianapolis, Indiana outlasted Virginia in overtime, 127-119, with Darnell Hillman hitting half of his 16 points in the five-minute extra period. Virginia, led by the league's leading scorer, Julius Erving with 35 points, dominated most of the first half but the Pacers came from behind in the fourth period to take a seven-point lead.

A field goal by George McGinnis, who led Indiana with 28 points, tied the game at 112-112, sealing the overtime.

Utah rolled to a 20-point lead early in the fourth quarter, held off a brief Denver rally and then romped to a 119-107 victory over the Rockies. The victory snapped a four-game losing streak for the Western Division leading Utah and kept them 2 1/2 games ahead of Indiana.

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Utah 119, Denver 107 (Boone 25, Wise 10, Givens 10, Smith 15).

Indiana 127, Virginia 119 (McGinnis, Hamilton 18, Erving 35, Bledsoe 19).

Carolina 112, Dallas 111 (Cunningham 27, McLean 17, Hamilton 26, Wetzelky 22).

ABA Scoring

FG FT Pts. Avg.

Utah, Va. 68 79 1,781 31.45

Indiana, Ind. 69 78 1,758 30.74

Utah, Kent. 62 32 1,576 27.33

Washington, D.C. 57 34 1,530 24.62

Utah, Den. 52 21 1,284 23.12

Utah, Phil. 43 24 1,201 22.82

Utah, Memphis 40 29 1,220 31.86

Utah, S.D. 39 19 1,205 31.52

Utah, Wash. 45 25 1,289 21.48

Utah, Minn. 50 25 1,277 21.28

NBA Scoring

FG FT Pts. Avg.

Philadelphia, E.O. 61 82 2,161 34.3

Atlanta, E.O. 73 226 1,708 31.8

Los Angeles, Seattle 63 37 1,637 29.2

Pasadena, Atlanta 58 24 1,526 25.8

San Francisco, Phil. 58 31 1,488 25.7

San Antonio, Atlanta 53 27 1,425 23.4

Utah, Portland 51 21 1,383 24.4

Utah, Portland 50 21 1,327 24.1

Utah, L.A. 50 23 1,321 24.1

Utah, Detroit 55 23 1,322 23.7

Pacific Coast Conference race, the Bruins game continues its climb to staggering proportions whenever UCLA steps onto the basketball court.

UCLA's second-half runaway was triggered by its dominant play on the boards, outrebounding the Cougars 38-17, over the final 20 minutes. Clint Chapman led the Bruins with 29 points and also had 16 rebounds.

Among other ranked teams, No. 10 Indiana beat Illinois, 87-66, to take over undisputed possession of first place in the Big Ten; 11th-ranked Providence routed Cleveland State, 113-78; 12th-ranked Missouri edged Oklahoma, 64-62, and southwestern Louisiana, the No. 17 team, ran over the University of Texas-Arlington, 111-86.

Center Steve Downing scored 41 points to lead Indiana, which edged past Illinois by a half-game in the Big Ten race, and Ernie DiGregorio scored 23 points and Marvin Barnes added 20 points and 22 rebounds as Providence registered its seventh consecutive victory.

Four baskets by guard Kevin King in the final two minutes provided Missouri with its winning margin over Oklahoma while Southwestern Louisiana received 35 points each from Dwight Lamar and Roy Elron to coast past Texas-Arlington.

San Houston State, the top-ranked team in the small college ratings, ran its record to 21-0 by beating Angelo State, 81-69. James Lister led the winners with 20 points to become the all-time leading scorer in the Lone Star Conference with a career total of 2,233 points.

In other games, Wendell Hudson scored 22 points and had 12 rebounds as Alabama beat Georgia, 78-67; Ohio State beat Kentucky, 80-69; behind Allan Horvath's 24 points; Ronnie Lyons scored a career high 28 points to lift Kentucky to a 100-87 overtime victory over Mississippi State; Vanderbilt beat Florida, 78-71, with Terry Compton scoring 19 points; Tennessee retained first place in the Southeastern Conference by holding off Mississippi, 81-49, and Danny Traylor scored 23 points and grabbed 12 rebounds to lead South Carolina to an 84-74 victory over Niagara.

College Basketball

East

South Carolina 84, Niagara 74.

LaSalle 72, Duquesne 67.

Providence 113, Cleveland St. 78.

Utah Tech 82, Midway 60.

LNU 101, St. Peter's 82.

Clemson 80, St. York 74.

Midwest

Indiana 87, Illinois 67.

Ohio St. 86, Iowa 82.

Crawford 76, Colorado 67.

Bowling Green 81, Central Mich. 80.

Michigan 78, St. Louis 62.

Missouri 84, Oklahoma 62.

Southwest

SW Texas 95, McMurry 85.

East Texas 80, Tarleton 78.

Hardin-Simmons 89, Midwestern 88.

Dallas Baptist 85, Bishop 81.

Albany 78, Georgia 67.

West Georgia 85, Valdosta 81.

Albany 81, Tuskegee Inst. 63.

West

UCLA 76, Washington 67.

South. Calif. 80, Wash. St. 65.

UPI COACHES' POLL

1. UCLA (35)

2. North Carolina (24)

3. Long Beach St. (19)

4. Minnesota (18)

5. Marquette (17)

6. North Carolina (16)

7. Maryland (15)

8. Houston (14)

9. Kansas State (13)

10. Providence (12)

11. Missouri (11)

12. St. John's (N.Y.) (10)

13. Southern Cal. (9)

14. Memphis State (8)

15. Alabama (7)

16. New Mexico (6)

17. Jacksonville (5)

18. Oregon State (4)

Ironically, English football has just thrown up a gifted and fascinating player who might well provide an escape route for Sir Ali, whose present, dreary team runs a very substantial risk of World Cup elimination by Portugal.

Englishman Poses No Threat

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Sometime tomorrow night, Muhammad Ali will bring to a satisfactory conclusion his bout with Joe Bugner, the British and European heavyweight champion. Ali has been permitting his bum-of-the-month opposition to linger a bit in recent contests as a sop for the theater-TV patrons. If he follows the pattern, Ali will unleash an early assault on Bugner.

Bugner is not as fragile as the oversized Dresden doll types long associated with the British heavyweight title, and that may be traced to his Hungarian beginnings. But that he poses utterly no threat to Ali's title-bout claims is a decent belief. Bugner has been beaten by characters who wouldn't qualify as sparring partners for Ali's sparring partners, and last month he barely licked a Dutchman named Rudi Lubbers in what a British journalist described as "a very untidy" fight.

The notion that an upset could be in the making in Las Vegas is being fed by the recent happenings in Jamaica, where Joe Frazier was beaten for the first time in his life and floored six times by the 4-to-1 underdog, George Foreman. It can't happen to Ali when he is in there with Bugner.

Better Dancer

Frazier, after he got clipped on the chin the first time by Foreman, by his own admission fought a dumb fight. Frazier was rendered so cautious he abandoned the only style that ever served him well, the ceaseless chopping from close in, and tried to turn boxer. All he succeeded in bringing off was a revival by Foreman of the long-range uppercut, with which no intelligent boxer should get hit.

Unlike Frazier, Ali is conditioned to dance his way out of trouble with slow-moving fighters and those of dubious mobility otherwise. Bugner seems to fit in both those brackets. Despite his many bouts, he is still so unwidely known he barely qualifies for the Joe segment of Joe who? Thus,



PICKING UP GROUND—New York Yankee groundkeepers prepare the playing field but season may be delayed until owners and players reach contract agreement.

## Baseball Players to Discuss 'Threat' Offer

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—Marvin Miller said yesterday that the 24 major league player representatives will meet in New York Friday to discuss the baseball club owners' latest offer, including salary arbitration. However, it may take a series of meetings involving all players to determine the players' association's response.

Thus, unless the owners change their minds about not opening training camps until a settlement is reached, a tactic Miller characterized as a threatened lockout, spring training could be delayed at least until March 1, if not later.

If the player representatives decide it will be necessary to inform all the players of the owners' offer and to get their views, Miller said, the process of conducting meetings throughout the country would take at least two to three weeks.

Holding a news conference in a gaily decorated room at a restaurant here, Miller read a five-page, single-spaced statement in which he stressed the point that "there is no threat of a strike" by the players but "there is a threat of a lockout" by the owners.

Technically, according to player contracts, spring training opens March 1, but traditionally, owners have "invited" players to begin working out before that. For instance, the Pittsburgh Pirates had been scheduled to open their camp tomorrow with pitchers and catchers.

Miller contended that if the owners refuse to open camps March 1, the action would constitute an illegal lockout and would induce the association to take some form of legal action. In fact, Miller added, even the threat of a lockout at this time is illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

It's not inconceivable, though, that the owners will reverse the decision of the two league presidents, Joe Cronin and Charles (Chub) Feeney, and decide to open camps either on time or as soon as possible. The owners were not polled for their opinions before the presidents directed them to delay the openings and some, perhaps a majority, may want to get started while negotiations continue.

As for the owners' offer, Miller declined to offer an opinion but later said the \$750 salary arbitration proposal, "It's got enough in it to make it undesirable."

In contacting player representatives about the meeting, Miller said that some expressed a reluctance to make a decision for all the players on their clubs because they have not seen them since the end of last season and could not be sure how they felt about the negotiations.

If this view prevails at Friday's meeting, Miller said it would be necessary to set up a series of regional meetings throughout the country.

"In any event," he said, "the basic decisions to be made regarding the owners' proposals will not be made by me or by any small group. They will be made by all the players."

## Black Hawks Move Ahead Without Jet

Lead the West in NHL Despite Hull's Absence

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The heralded, high-priced jump of Bobby Hull from the established National Hockey League to the new World Hockey Association made a lot of waves.

But the far from expected team the Golden Jet abandoned, the Chicago Black Hawks.

"I'm very happy with the way the club has gone," said coach Billy Reay of his Black Hawks, who are leading the NHL's West Division, not far behind last season's pace.

After last season's first 53 games, the Bobby Hull-led Hawks had a 36-12-5 record, with Hull contributing 38 goals.

Over the same span this season the Hawks stood 30-17-5 with Stan Mikita and Jim Pappin taking up much of the slack left by Hull's leap to the WHA's Winnipeg Jets. Now, the Hawks lead the West Division by 13 points.

Hawk officials will not comment on the Hull case, which is at the center of the legal tug-of-war over WHA talent raids on the NHL.

But the Hawks are drawing capacity crowds, automatically announced as 16,666, and have become a close playing unit without the Golden Jet.

"Our players have been given the opportunity to realize how important they are," said Reay without referring to Bob Hull specifically.

"Mikita hasn't had his old back trouble. Cliff Koroll is having a great scoring year along with Jim Pappin. And we have defenseman Phil Eklund coming out of junior hockey and making a run for rookie of the year. Nobody could have foreseen that."

Hawk partisans also point to the fact that, entering this week, Dennis Hull had 26 goals, while Pappin already had surpassed his previous top goal production of 30 in the 1969-70 season.

They even feel the Hawks may win their first Stanley Cup since 1961, because the Hawks hold a 6-2 advantage over the East's Big Three, New York, Montreal and Boston. Last season, the Hawks only recorded three victories against those clubs.

NHL Scoring

G A Pts.

F. Esposito, Boston 35 30 84

Mikita, Chicago 34 30 72

Carte, Phil. 29 29 68

Fall, Chicago 31 40 71

Lemaire, Montreal 24 30 58

Chicago 24 28 50

Robert, Buffalo 23 28 59

Pappin, Chicago 31 28 59

Carlson, Ottawa 22 28 58

P. Mahovlich, Mon. 30 27 67

Battle, Rangers 28 28 57

WHA Scoring

G A Pts.

Ward, N.Y. 39 48 78

Lacroix, Phil. 35 47 72

Webster, N.Y. 30 40 70

Lawson, Phil. 48 33 72

Chicago 28 45 72

Labossiere, Montreal 28 46 72

Beaudin, Winnipeg 28 46 72

Carleton, Ottawa 22 48 68

Tremblay, Que. 11 58 60

WHA Crusaders Win

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The Cleveland Crusaders scored five third-period goals, including two within 10 seconds, last night en route to an 8-2 World Hockey Association victory over the New York Raiders. It was the 38th victory of the season for the Crusaders, who increased their Eastern Division lead over second-place New England to six points.

The most interesting feature of the match, however, is that it marks the return to the West German team of Wolfgang Overath, a major figure of the 1966 and, especially, 1970 World Cup, since overshadowed and displaced by Gerd Muller.

Netzer, however, has badly pulled a muscle playing for Munchengladbach, and will be out for another month. His doctor says that the trouble derives from the immensely long stride he takes. Schoen's ambition is known to be to have Overath and Netzer in the side. He is overwhelmed, unlike Ali Ramsey, by an embarrassment of riches.

Argentina is now managed by Omar Sivori, its former star in side-left, and a famous forward in Italy with Juventus. The team, perforce, is very young. Just as Sivori himself, together with the other two so-called Angels with Dirty Faces, Angello and Macchi, left for Italy in 1957 as soon as they helped Argentina win the South American championship, so the stars continue to desert Buenos Aires in droves. The economic situation is worse than ever, and several players have left even since October, when Sivori brought the team to Buenos Aires to be beaten 1-0 by Spain. Nevertheless, it remains talented, with two gifted young forwards in Ayala and Alonso, and its defensive bite (to put it politely) will test the remarkable wiles of Beckenbauer and Muller.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Toronto, Australian Alan Pascoe held serve all the way and defeated 1962-seeded Frank Froehling of the United States, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1, at the right of the match. In the second other first-round matches, eighth-seeded Cliff Richey defeated left-American Victor Amick, 6-4, 6-4; 11th-seeded Nick Pietrangeli defeated Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, and American Ken Wilkerson defeated Ettore Mandarino of Brazil, 1-6, 6-1, 7-6.

AGENCIES

Rapidly expanding British company seeks agents on high commission basis. Must be experienced and familiar with all drive line components of American cars. Send resume and references to: J. H. Smith, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



GOLDEN RACKET—Stan Smith holds gold racket trophy.

## No. 1 Smith Gives Donations Off the Court and to Tennis

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—Stan Smith, the big blond tennis player with the mustache, received \$10,000 on Sunday for winning a tournament in Philadelphia and \$7,500 here yesterday for being voted the best in the world last year at his game.

This is the kind of accrual one has come to expect from Smith, the only man to have grossed more than \$150,000 from playing tennis while in the employ of the U.S. Army. Discharged last Oct. 31 from



